

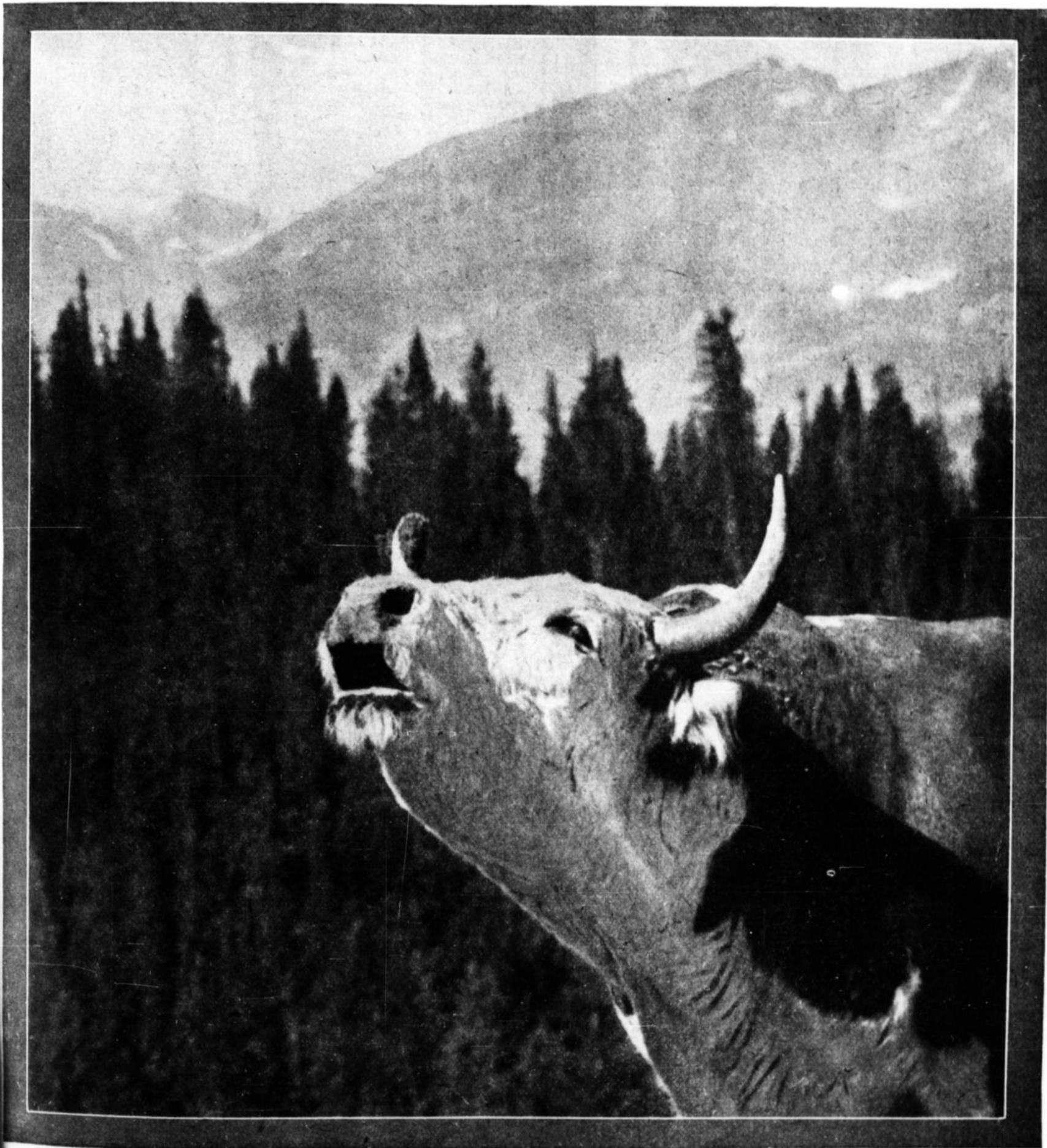
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

February 20, 1924



AN OLD WARRIOR'S CHALLENGE

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

# Royal Grain Enquiry

Counsel of Commission Reviews Evidence Already Heard and Outlines Plan of Further Enquiry—Sapiro May Appear Before Commission

**T**HE Royal Grain Enquiry Commission opened sittings at Winnipeg on February 7 and continued until February 12, when it adjourned to hold sittings at Fort William.

At the opening session, S. B. Woods, K.C., counsel for the commission, reviewed the evidence submitted to the commission up to date and outlined the course future investigation would take. Numerous complaints had

been made to the commission, Mr. Woods stated, regarding weighing and grading at country elevators, and suggestions had been made for a change, including suggestions for government scales, municipal scales, government weighmen, etc. It had been contended that there was always an overage at the country elevators and the farmers believed that these overages required an explanation.

With regard to grading, the evidence submitted showed that the grading by

government inspectors was not lower on the average than that of the country elevators and that discrepancies in this respect had to be accounted for as the natural result of the risk undertaken by the country elevator in buying. There was a preponderance of evidence in favor of the cleaning of grain, either on the farm or at local elevators, but the evidence in this respect varied according to the locality, there being a desire to retain screenings in those localities where much feeding of stock was being done. The question to be considered was the feasibility of the plan of local cleaning.

#### Mixing of Grain

The spread between track and street prices was also a fruitful cause of complaint. Mr. Wood stated, and it was contended that this spread was controlled by the grain trade. Something, he thought, should be done to diminish the spread. Another cause of complaint was mixing, and the evidence seemed to show that the resentment against this practice arose on account of the profits made from it in which the farmer did not share. It would be necessary, he said, to show how this custom arose and its connection with the sample market. Was the grade, he asked, out of the private terminals just above the grade level, and if so, did this have a detrimental effect? If it was a detriment to the producer, should it be supervised by the government? If it was not detrimental, was there any way in which the producer could gain from mixing?

Another matter which he thought the commission should take up was that of the present movement for the co-operative marketing of grain. They should consider the merit of a contract versus a purely voluntary pool. There was undoubtedly a widespread belief in the value of the pooling system throughout the West, but he suggested that the system would have to be judged by its results.

Another question was, whether the interests of the producer could be best served by adopting the milling test as the basis of grading. Such a plan, he suggested, might hamper the process of marketing grain. There was undoubtedly some injustice with regard to grain of first-class milling quality that had been bleached, and therefore reduced in grade. There was also complaint regarding weighing, grading and dockage at Winnipeg and the head of the lakes, and

the commission should look into the question of what could be done to meet these complaints.

There was also the question of the routes for export grain; the availability of the route via Vancouver, the feasibility of the Hudson Bay Railway, the desirability of deepening the St. Lawrence channel and the use of the National Transcontinental Railway from Armstrong to Quebec, giving a larger portion of rail route.

#### Market Manipulation

There was, Mr. Wood stated, also a deeply-rooted suspicion in the minds of witnesses who had given evidence before the commission, of the manipulation of the grain market. The farmers believed that in the fall the market was unduly depressed, and that after most of the grain had been marketed the price rose. That suspicion, he said, was at the bottom of the agitation for the wheat pool. There should be, he continued, a closer understanding between the handler and the producer of grain, but as long as this suspicion existed in the country it would be futile to attempt to bring about co-operation. Farmers, he said, did not object to legitimate hedging, but the suspicion he had mentioned raised the question: Was it necessary? Was it true that the price was low in October, and if so, why was it low? This was a question upon which the commission would endeavor to get at all the facts. The handling of grain at the terminal elevators, he said, had grown away from the principles underlying the Canada Grain Act, and especially with regard to mixing. The commission would have to go into that and endeavor to arrive at conclusions that would be just to all parties, but with the primary consideration in mind that the important thing was the welfare of the producer on the prairies.

#### Sapiro Invited by Commission

J. D. Fraser, the assistant chief inspector in the inspection department at Winnipeg, gave evidence regarding the work of taking samples and described the operations in the sample room. It was suggested at this meeting that Aaron Sapiro, who, it had been reported, would be speaking in Manitoba on the Wheat Pool, should be called to give evidence before the commission in connection with the co-operative marketing of wheat, and it was later stated that if it was found possible, Mr. Sapiro

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**R**EGINA, February 15 (Guide Special Correspondence)—In the campaign last fall, 4,269,000 acres were signed up. The amount necessary to have 50 per cent. of the acreage under wheat in 1922 was 6,166,000 acres. Of the original contracts signed, waivers have been received covering 1,510,151 acres and new contracts covering 654,648 acres have also been signed, making a total signed up in the second campaign of 2,164,099 acres. Aaron Sapiro is to address the school trustees' convention in Saskatoon on the evening of February 21, and afterwards he is to speak at the following places: Kindersley, February 22, at 2 p.m.; North Battleford, February 23, at 3 p.m.; Weyburn, February 25, at 2 p.m.; Assiniboia, February 25, at 1.30 p.m.; Yorkton, February 27, at 2.30 p.m. This series of meetings is the beginning of a more vigorous campaign, which is being put on in an attempt to sign up a sufficient acreage before seeding starts, to ensure the pool operating for the handling of the 1924 crop.

H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and chairman of the Alberta pool, who is to attend the Canadian Council of Agriculture meeting at Regina on February 19 and 20, has consented to address meetings at the following places: Moosomin, Thursday afternoon, February 21; same evening at Wanella; Friday afternoon, Whitewood; Friday evening at Broadview; Saturday afternoon, Wolseley; Saturday evening, Indian Head; Monday, February 25, afternoon at Lumsden; evening at Balgonie. Efforts are being made to get everyone working at top speed for the next few weeks, and prospects look good for success. Pheasant Hills constituency,

under the chairmanship of S. W. Havard, has already signed up of 50 per cent. of the total acreage and three or four others are approaching it.

#### Manitoba

The drive for signatures to the four year contract in Manitoba begins March 10, and the Manitoba pool committee reports that organization for the drive is well under way and is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. About 25 district captains have been appointed and over 150 meetings have been arranged at country points. The chief event arranged by the committee is the visit of Aaron Sapiro, the California expert on the pooling system. Mr. Sapiro's meetings are as follows: Portage la Prairie at 1 p.m., February 28; Brandon same day at 8 p.m.; Morden at 2.30 p.m., February 29; Carman 8.30 p.m. same day; Winnipeg, under the auspices of the Winnipeg Board of Trade at 1.30 p.m., March 1.

Last week a delegation from the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba pools went to Ottawa to lay before the federal cabinet a request for a portion of the funds left by the Wheat Board for the financing of the wheat pool. These funds amount approximately to \$560,000, and the claim is that the money belongs of right to the farmers of the three prairie provinces, and that a part which bears the same proportion to the whole amount as the number of farmers signing the pool contract bears to the total number of farmers in the respective provinces might legitimately be employed in meeting the financial needs of the provinces. The amount disbursed would in such event represent only the share of those farmers who

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**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**  
Editor and Manager

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February 20, 1924

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# Elevator Companies' Earnings

Report of the Financial Statements of the Line Elevator Companies Prepared by D. A. McGibbon, Member of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission

At the conclusion of the December sittings of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission it was agreed that the country elevator companies would submit their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts to a member of the commission to examine and compile therefrom certain general statistics as to earnings and the financial condition of these companies. The following figures were compiled on



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**Value of Assets**

In 1921 the depreciated value of 2,578 country elevators owned by 50 companies was placed at \$21,940,976, or an average per elevator of \$8,511. Elevators leased by the United Grain Growers from the Manitoba government are not included. On a reproduction basis the value of these houses is probably considerably more than the figure at which they are carried. Other assets employed in the grain trade, such as memberships in the grain exchange, shares in the terminal elevators, etc., were listed at \$10,058,311.

In 1922 the depreciated value of 2,768 country elevators owned by 52 companies was placed at \$22,619,243, averaging per elevator \$8,172. Other assets employed in the grain trade, \$9,559,340. The figures for 1923 are for 53 companies owning 2,965 country elevators, with a depreciated valuation of \$24,485,117, or \$8,245 per elevator. Other assets in the grain trade, \$10,316,797. Total \$34,801,914.

**Increase of Capital**

In 1921 the paid-up share capital of 48 companies was \$21,620,147, with a surplus of \$7,043,257; total \$28,663,404. In 1922 the paid-up share capital for 50 companies was \$22,638,300; surplus \$7,414,368. In 1923 the paid-up share capital for 52 companies was \$23,231,690; surplus \$7,419,819, total \$30,644,509. The period of years during which the present companies have been in operation varies from one to 30 years, the unweighted average for the whole group is 11 years. The cash originally invested in these companies was \$15,184,288.

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BOOK NO. 100

The United Grain Growers is not included in the companies dealt with in this paragraph because the capital stock covers money invested in machinery, co-operative supplies, etc., as well as its investment in the grain business. Its shareholders' capital and surplus in 1921 is shown as \$4,738,811; in 1922, \$4,072,675; in 1923, \$4,301,161.

#### Cash and Stock Dividends

The shortness of the period under review does not make it possible to form a true value of the amount annually withdrawn from the business in the shape of cash dividends. In 1921 many companies, with the permission of the Income Tax Department, converted surpluses into capital stock by declaring stock dividends. In 1922 there was \$1,358,406 withdrawn in cash dividends; in 1923, \$2,173,974. In both years many companies with substantial earnings carried all to reserves, using the funds to build additional houses, etc., and declared no dividends. On the other hand, certain companies declared large dividends, paid out of the earnings of two or three years. It must be noted that, in addition, certain companies derive income from stock holdings in terminal elevators. In 1922, 27 companies paid

cash dividends and 23 companies did not. In 1923, 25 companies paid cash dividends, 28 did not. (The United Grain Growers is omitted.) The practice of turning back earnings into the business and issuing stock dividends explains the difference between the amount of cash originally invested in the companies and their present capital.

Income tax reported as paid in 1922 by 50 companies amounted to \$252,609. In 1923, for 53 companies (estimated), \$332,017. These figures are not very significant on account of adjustments and arrears, which disturb the accuracy of the income tax item for the given year.

#### Source of Earnings

Returns from 16 commission houses engaged in selling grain show total handlings of grain for 1921 of 25,057,705, for 1922 of 29,104,094, for 1923 of 30,255,448. In the analysis of the financial statements following, three companies have been omitted because the commission business represented only one branch of their business and it was impossible to segregate expenses. The following figures review the earnings of 13 companies, handling approximately 20,000,000 bushels in 1921, 23,000,000 in 1922, and 24,000,000 in 1923:

	1921	1922	1923
From commission .....	\$124,700	\$ 147,504	\$ 166,622
Futures .....	70,347	99,071	121,513
Other earnings .....	107,892	119,969	115,443
Total earnings .....	302,939	366,544	403,578
Total expenses .....	221,915	262,100	254,054
Net earnings .....	81,024	104,444	149,254
Capital Investment .....	950,424	1,108,929	1,151,987
Approximately earned on capital.....	8½%	9 2-5%	13%

## Manitoba's Finances

Deficit for 1923 is \$637,772 Less than Estimated—With no New Taxation, Deficit Next Year Will Not Be of Serious Proportions

No new taxation, effective economies and a narrowing of the excess of expenditure over revenue that gives hope of a balanced budget, if not this year then in the near future, were features of the budget speech of Hon. F. M. Black, in the Manitoba provincial legislature on February 8. The economies effected by the government were strongly emphasized by Mr. Black, who claimed that the government had made very considerable progress towards putting the finances of the province upon a sound basis. The estimated expenditure for 1923, Mr. Black stated, was \$11,471,854; the actual expenditure was \$10,672,312, a saving of \$799,572. The revenue was estimated at \$9,933,043; the actual revenue was \$9,771,243, making a deficit in revenue of \$161,800. The net deficit for the year was thus \$901,069, or \$637,772 less than the estimated deficit. A reduction in the equalized assessment for the province led to a decrease in revenue of \$113,032, "being the reduction thereby made in the municipal commissioner's levy." If that reduction had not been made, the provincial treasurer stated, the deficit for the year would have been \$788,036.

"For the first time in years," he said, "departments have closed the fiscal year with all appropriations under expended, the only exception being that of the Department of Agriculture, which required a special warrant to the very moderate amount of \$15,000, and the Department of the Executive Council, which needed \$7,000 for the purpose of the liquor referendum."

Making a comparison with 1921, Mr. Black said, "while revenue for 1921 exceeded that for 1923 by \$29,000, 49.87 per cent. thereof, or \$4,887,647, was obtained from taxation as contrasted with \$4,655,517, or 47.65 per cent. of the total obtained from taxation by this administration. So that while this administration had been charged with having greatly increased taxation during the year that is gone, the actual facts disclose the contrary."

As compared with 1921, if interest charges were deducted the services of the present government had been carried on at a reduction of \$645,253.

#### The Provincial Debt

The total funded debt of the province at August 31, 1923, Mr. Black continued, was \$72,369,254. Of this \$42,815,196 represented active self-sustaining assets, leaving \$29,554,058 as the net debt of the province. Borrowings for new purposes, extending or completing work already in hand during the year amounted to \$2,075,000, and \$2,425,000 for refunding purposes. Advances for seed grain yet uncollected amounted to \$246,210, or 56 per cent. of what the uncollected amount was a year ago. On agreements of sale of school and provincial lands the outstanding amount was \$1,621,934, which, added to interest due of \$260,684, made an amount of \$1,882,618 receivable on these accounts, or \$600,000 less than one year ago. The outstanding revenue at August 31 last, amounted to \$974,963 as compared with \$1,250,965 at the corresponding period last year. Collections, Mr. Black stated, were approximately \$200,000 closer to earned revenue than a year ago.

#### Increased Revenue \$833,063

The revenue for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1924, the provincial treasurer estimated at \$10,604,306. This included the following: Income tax, \$500,000; gasoline tax, \$130,000; grain futures tax, \$130,000; a total of \$760,000 from these sources. The provincial treasurer pointed out that the constitutionality of the grain futures tax was now being considered by the court, but the government had decided to include the tax in the estimates. Revenue from the government sale of liquor was estimated at \$500,000. The revenue from this source, however, had to be shared with the municipalities, one-half of the profits having to be distributed to municipalities on the basis that each individual assessment bears to the total. The government's share, Mr. Black pointed out, was not all new revenue inasmuch as the government had always received some revenue from liquor with the exception of the early years of prohibition. Only about \$350,000 of the liquor revenue would thus be new income. A decrease in revenue was expected from the unoccupied lands tax and

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 20, 1924

## The Wheat Board Surplus

When the Wheat Board which marketed the prairie crop of 1919 concluded its operations there was a surplus of undivided profits or undistributed funds of \$560,000, which the Wheat Board turned over to the Dominion government with a recommendation that it should be used for the relief of needy western farmers. Every cent of that money belongs to western wheat growers. It came out of the proceeds of their crop. It was earned by them solely, and by no person else.

Last week a delegation from the wheat pool committee of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, waited upon the cabinet at Ottawa, and asked that a part of this fund be granted to the wheat pool committees in proportion to the number of farmers signed up on wheat pool contracts. According to press despatches, Hon. J. A. Robb, acting finance minister, refused to give them one cent of the money, declaring "However much I would like to help you I am going to hold on to that \$560,000 until I have received at least a considerable portion of the amount which is owed to the Dominion government for seed grain advances."

This extraordinary statement by Mr. Robb recalls some ancient history. In the fall of 1914 and the spring of 1915 the Dominion government advanced money to prairie farmers to purchase seed grain and for relief. According to the official report seed grain advances were made to 52,000 farmers, and relief was extended to 49,000. Many received advances on both counts, and probably the total number of farmers receiving advances would be between 60,000 and 70,000. The total amount of the advance by the Dominion government was \$12,000,000. Of this \$3,795,587 remains unpaid and it is towards this that Mr. Robb is going to hold the wheat board surplus.

The advances made in 1914 and 1915 were on the eve of an expected "Khaki" election, and patronage entered into it very largely. The collection system was most unbusiness-like and inefficient. A great deal of the money was wasted and it can never be all collected. However, it is quite evident that not more than 20,000 to 25,000 farmers now owe anything on this account, and of these a number will have quit farming, died, or left the country.

Mr. Robb is going to hold up the money which belongs to upwards of 200,000 wheat growers because of his inability to collect from a small fraction of them who have still unpaid accounts for seed and relief. There is no justice nor equity whatever in his claim. It is, of course, impossible to distribute the \$560,000 to the 200,000 farmers to whom it really belongs. There is, however, good ground for the request that it be extended in part to the wheat pool committees to assist in developing their co-operative system of marketing. The contractors in the wheat pool undoubtedly have a legitimate claim to a portion of the wheat board fund, and it would be the nearest approach to an equitable system of distributing that fund to the people who created it. Mr. Robb's decision takes an extremely narrow view. Particularly is this true when it is remembered that the Dominion governments, both Liberal and Conservative, have poured out millions and millions from the public treasury in direct bonuses to steel and lead and various other industries. This is a matter that might well be brought up in parliament, and it is quite conceivable that Mr. Robb can be shown the wisdom of changing his mind.

## Manitoba's Finances

While the Hon. F. M. Black was not able to lay before the Manitoba provincial legislature a balanced budget, the financial statement was at least satisfactory in its evidence of progress along sound lines, and its indication of a balanced budget in the near future. The net deficit for the year 1923 is \$901,069, or \$637,772 less than the estimated deficit, expenditure being \$799,572 less than the amount of the estimates. A reduction in the equalized assessment of the province resulted in a decrease of revenue amounting to \$113,032; if this reduction had not been made the deficit would have been \$788,036. With the taxes now in force the provincial treasurer indicated a deficit next year of \$240,334, exclusive of the supplementary estimates. With a continuance of the policy of economy the government next year should be able to present a budget showing the province in a better financial condition than it has been since 1915.

"With a return of more normal times," said Mr. Black, "revenues will tend to increase on the one hand while the policy of retrenchment and economy will continue on the other. Thus surpluses of moderate amounts may be expected to accrue. The question of reduction in taxation will then become a live one." This will involve the question of what taxes are to be reduced. In his criticism of the budget, Mr. Sanford Evans, made an attack upon the provincial income tax, and he contended there was "no justification for the government's attempt to lay heavier burdens on the people of Manitoba." The "heavier burden" referred to by Mr. Evans is the provincial income tax.

In making reductions of taxation the government must be guided by the principle of ability to pay and the reductions should be made in those forms of taxation which press the more heavily upon those with the least ability to pay. A progressive income tax is the soundest form of taxation tested by the canon of ability to pay. The income tax should be retained by the government and when revenues increase beyond the just requirements of the government such adjustments in taxation should be made as will give relief to those least able to pay taxes.

## Labor's Policy

The British parliament reassembled on February 12, and Premier MacDonald outlined the policy of the first British Labor government. Finance, trade, housing, unemployment and the condition of Europe were the chief matters reviewed in his speech, but considerable interest attaches to his declaration regarding the conventions of parliament. The MacDonald ministry is not only in a minority in the House but is acutely weaker than the Conservative party. A solid vote of the latter, with the Liberals abstaining, would suffice to defeat the government, which must, therefore, depend upon substantial support from the Liberals. Mr. MacDonald declared that while he had no intention of going against parliamentary traditions, the government was not going to be the victim of smart party tactics. The new conditions placed more responsibility upon the individual member and furnished less room for party ingenuities. The government, therefore, would disregard defeat on minor issues and would only resign if defeated on a major issue or on a direct vote of confidence. This is not as great a modification of a parliamentary convention as

is generally supposed, for British governments have often been defeated on minor issues without resigning, but it is the first time a premier has laid it down as a rule which the government will follow. It may be noticed also that the rule has not been challenged by the other parties as violating an established and accepted practice of the constitution.

The capital levy for the time being has been dropped by the Labor party, it being recognized that the party has no mandate from the people to adopt such a method for the reduction of the national debt. The nation's finances will, however, receive special attention by the government, Premier MacDonald stating that an authoritative committee will be appointed to go thoroughly into the question and ascertain to what extent taxes entered into the cost of production and affected the restoration of industrial activity. Such an enquiry, properly carried out, should have important results, and be of value not only to Great Britain but to other nations which have to discover how to carry a heavy load of taxation without seriously hampering production, trade and commerce.

Labor's views as to what is necessary to bring back "peace and peace conditions" in Europe, are well known, and they are held with such intensity of conviction that there is not the slightest doubt the government will make a very determined effort to carry them into effect, and, fortunately, there are numerous signs that Britain's allies are coming to the same point of view. The prospects for a real concert of European powers to deal adequately with European conditions are brighter than they have been since the armistice.

## The Vancouver Route

More than 50,000,000 bushels of the 1923 prairie wheat crop will go out through the port of Vancouver, according to the port authorities, who state that nearly half this volume has already reached the coast. The feasibility of the Pacific route as an outlet for wheat is now an established fact. The fear that wheat would go out of condition when passing through the tropics has been proven groundless. Ships are available to carry more wheat than is offering: 44 ocean freighters were in Vancouver harbor waiting for wheat on January 24, when the western M.P.'s and senators visited the port. Thus two of the major difficulties in the way of the Vancouver-Panama-Liverpool route have been solved. The lack of adequate grain-handling and marketing facilities at the coast and the discriminatory railway freight rates westward from the prairies are now the chief handicaps.

Geographically Vancouver is the logical outlet for at least one-half the prairie wheat crop. It is open during twelve months, while the eastern route is closed for more than one-third of the year; and the wheat requires much less handling via the western route. With ample handling and marketing facilities the Pacific route on an equalized freight rate, will give the Alberta wheat growers an advantage of several cents per bushel. Alberta and British Columbia have a good case when they demand that wheat should be hauled westward at the same rate per mile that is charged on the eastern route. There is no evidence that a long railway haul improves the quality of the wheat, and there is no justice in forcing the wheat grower to pay a special bonus to the railways by the extra haul. There will be

enough traffic for both routes and the competition of the Pacific route may compel the lake freight combine to be satisfied with a reasonable rate—which will be another decided advantage to the grower.

On the day of the federal legislators' visit to Vancouver, there arrived in port a freighter laden with manufactured goods from Toronto. This cargo was brought around through the Panama Canal. The low water freight rate enabled these goods to be re-shipped by rail from Vancouver into Alberta and in some cases into Saskatchewan, at a lower freight cost than the direct rail rate from Toronto westward. This is another "discovery" that will have important economic effects upon western development. The Panama Canal has thus brought Eastern and Western Canada nearer.

Vancouver has one of the largest, safest and most beautiful harbors in the world, and nearby is the Fraser River with valuable fresh water harbor facilities. Vancouver is not only the outlet to Europe via Panama, but is the open door to the great Oriental market, which is slowly but steadily becoming a consumer of our prairie wheat. Those conversant with conditions in China and Japan, predict a large Oriental demand for wheat in the course of a decade, and Canada is the nearest source of supply.

The Board of Grain Commissioners has just returned from Vancouver, where the marketing needs were investigated; the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners are on their way to Ottawa with their estimates of required expansion; the B.C. and Alberta governments and legislatures are pressing for equalized railway freight rates. There is activity all along the line towards putting the Vancouver route on a basis of equality with the Fort William route, and in the near future valuable results are certain.

## Beyond Comprehension

In the year 1900, the wheat crop of the prairie provinces was approximately 20,000,000 bushels, and in 1923 was about 450,000,000 bushels. The phenomenal growth of the prairie wheat crop, more than any other single factor during the past 20 years, has contributed to the growth, expansion and prosperity of the manufacturing industries of Canada. New factories have been built, old factories enlarged, and many men have amassed fortunes by providing the requirements for the men and women and their families on these plains who have been engaged in the production of wheat. It has been the purchasing power of the grain growers during the past 20 years which has contributed most largely to the development of the manufacturing industries in Canada. During that entire period the manufacturing industry has had the great advantage of very substantial tariff protection, while during the same period the men who produce the wheat have had no corresponding advantage and have paid higher prices for their requirements because of the protective tariff.

Today, because of world conditions, even with an enormous crop, the purchasing power of the prairie farmer is very low. He is not able to purchase his requirements in the same degree as formerly because the price of wheat is comparatively far below the price of most of his necessities. Were the price of wheat higher or the price of manufactured goods lower, business would improve immediately; but until the purchasing power of the farmer improves relatively it is simply impossible for him to purchase on any scale comparable to that of a few years ago. These are plain, ordinary, everyday, A B C facts that no one will dispute.

Yet despite these indisputable facts a large number of manufacturers are today engaged in an organized effort to secure general increases in the protective tariff, and as a part of their argument are actually declaring that tariff increases will help to restore prosperity to agriculture. Tariff increases are desired for the purpose of shutting out foreign competition and enabling the domestic manufacturer to increase his selling prices. If the protective tariff does not accomplish this it has failed in its purpose. Knowing the economic condition of the farmer it is beyond comprehension that the organized manufacturers should suggest that the farmer could be made more prosperous by charging him a higher price for his necessities. It is sheer economic madness and can serve only to create antagonisms which all parties should seek to avoid.

The plain and obvious method by which the manufacturers, who, like other producers are suffering severely at the present time, can restore their industries to a basis of prosperity, is to aid in every way in restoring prosperity to agriculture. Lower freight rates, lower interest rates, lower tariff (and, consequently, lower prices on commodities), would aid immensely in restoring the purchasing power of the farmer by lowering his costs of production. When that is done the farmer will begin again to purchase as in the days gone by, and the factories of Eastern Canada will hum with activity, and prosperity will return to the industrial centres. Until the farmers' purchasing power returns the manufacturing industries will also suffer depression, and increases in the protective tariff can give no general advantage either to manufacturing or farming.



# Extravagance at Ottawa

*The Contribution of the Civil Service to the Excessive Cost of Federal Administration--By Grattan O'Leary  
in MacLean's Magazine*

In this article I shall try to show the relation of the civil service of Canada to waste, extravagance, national deficits, debt and super-taxation. I shall demonstrate, I think, the following:

1. That the increase in the growth and cost of the civil service is out of all proportion to the increase in the nation's population and to its administrative requirements.

2. That despite the vital need for economy, the personnel of the civil service and its cost are practically as great today as they were at the peak of the war.

3. That practically every government department in Ottawa is overmanned, overwomaned, and underworked; that there is overlapping by departments and duplication of effort; that millions of dollars are lost to the country each year through a ridiculous six-and-a-half hour civil service day; and that this combination of evils makes not only for waste, but for an inevitable and gross inefficiency.

4. That in a number of particular departments overmanning and overwomaning are grotesquely divorced from the requirements of the task which they perform.

5. That the housing of the civil service, due in large measure to party patronage in the matter of rentals, is so antagonistic to efficiency and economy as to be little short of a national disgrace.

6. That despite promises and pledges of politicians, no real effort has been made either to reorganize or to reduce the service; but that, on the contrary, the situation has gone from bad to worse, and will continue its evil progress until a public uprising compels some government action.

As exhibit "A" in proof of the foregoing assertion, let me submit an official government return, tabled in parliament last year (its title is Sessional Paper Nos. 121 and 121A), and giving the number of civil servants and the total amount of their salaries during the past 20 years. It is a startling document, for this is what it shows:

Fiscal Year	No. of Employees	Total Salaries
1902-3	4,445	\$ 3,627,061
1907-8	6,133	5,381,147
1913-14	10,038	10,072,660
1917-18	12,844	15,559,930
1918-19	12,742	13,366,691
1919-20	14,619	21,556,600
1920-21	14,512	22,613,981
1921-22	14,739	23,149,511

## Some Remarkable Examples

Now what are the salient points in the foregoing figures? The salient points are these:

1. It is shown that although the increase in the population of the Dominion between 1912 and 1922 was approximately 25 per cent., the increase in the population of the civil service during the same period was more than 80 per cent., and the advance in its cost nearly 250 per cent.

2. That whereas the British government had, by the beginning of 1923, brought its civil service (despite enormous new administrative duties) to within 10 per cent. of its pre-war total, the Canadian civil service at the end of 1922 was approximately 50 per cent. greater than in 1914.

3. That in 1922 the Canadian civil service was greater by almost 2,000 than at the date of the armistice, and was costing \$9,000,000 more per year.

4. That in the three peace years following the close of the war the number of civil servants and their cost to the country, instead of showing a decline, showed a steady increase; this despite the fact that more than \$1,500,000 was expended in an attempted reclassification and reorganization; and that the Civil Service Commission, which was to end patronage in appointments and inaugurate a regime of efficiency, was in full force.

Let me give a few illustrations of the overmanning of departments. Canada has a permanent militia force of 2,500 men. She has no air force worthy of



Premier King

Who was elected on a platform of economy and retrenchment, and who has just begun to deal with the problem of the Civil Service.

when we were just as much prepared for war as we are today, the Department of Defence contained but 36 officials and cost the country but \$45,000 a year. In 1914 it contained but 130 officials and cost \$147,000. Today, despite the fact that this is one of the departments that is supposed to have been reorganized, and notwithstanding the further fact that it is very doubtful whether our military organization is any greater or more efficient than in 1914, there are twice the number of officials and the cost is about three times as great.

There is the Department of Railways and Canals. This department is, or was, primarily concerned with railways. In the old days of the Intercolonial, when the minister of railways was responsible for the administration of several thousands of miles of railway, and when he had a vast deal to do with the construction of such great projects as the National Transcontinental and the Quebec bridge, a substantial, efficient body of officials was undoubtedly required. One would think, however, that with the completion of the Transcontinental, with the establishment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and with the handing over of the administration of all government-owned railways to an independent board, the personnel and cost of the Department of Railways would be reduced almost to nil. Yet what are the facts? The facts are that the Department of Railways and Canals is now costing the country more than ever before. Here are the official figures given to parliament last year in a government return:

Year	No. of Officials	Total Salaries
1912	110	\$134,879
1917	106	161,954
1922	101	203,822
1923	108	205,822

These figures, considering that the Department of Railways no longer deals much with railways, appear amazing; yet their explanation is simple. It is that while civil servants sometimes die, they seldom get fired or resign.

## Trade and Commerce Figures

There is the Department of Trade and Commerce. There are business men who will tell you that this department represents nothing but futility. They say that it is divorced from the realities of the needs of Canadian trade; that, in a word, it is of little or no service to the development of Canada's commerce. Well, if that be so, it is not because the Department of Trade and Commerce is undermanned. Let the business men of Canada glance at this table of its personnel and salaries since 1912, the figures again being official:

Year	No. of Officials	Total Salaries
1912	43	\$ 49,193
1917	171	132,476
1921	329	350,412
1922	531	552,232
1923 (nine months)	602	625,689

Now these figures do not give all the employees of the Department of Trade and Commerce: there are, in addition, its trade agents abroad. Last year, indeed, the total number of Trade and Commerce officials was 890, and their salaries totalled \$1,218,513.

Take another department—the Interior. Twenty years ago this department got along with 231 officials who drew salaries to the total of \$214,000 a year. By 1906 the number of officials had exactly doubled, and salaries had reached \$382,000; and thereafter there was a regular deluge of new officials and expenditure. Thus:

Year	No. of Employees	Total Salaries
1907	468	\$ 411,377
1912	720	862,023
1917	1,080	1,257,972
1921	1,238	2,119,818
1922	1,342	2,402,680
1923 (nine months)	1,329	1,794,488

## Is Interior Overmanned?

No one will seriously argue that the administrative requirements of the interior are any greater today than they were in 1913; yet the fact remains—as these figures show—that the department has increased its staff between that time and the present by more than 500 officials, and has advanced its cost to the public by about \$1,250,000 a year. And this, be it remembered, does not include officials and salaries of the Interior Department in the outside service, and has nothing whatever to do with the Department of Immigration. Taken all in all, it is one of the worst examples of overmanning in the government service.

Yet almost every department that may be picked at random tells the same story. Ten years ago the Department of Labor employed 93 officials, and their salaries totalled 50,000 a year; today it has 198 officials who get \$246,000 a year. Ten years ago the Department of Customs employed 192 Ottawa officials (this does not include the outside officials, of which there are about 3,000) and the annual salary payment was \$261,000; today it employs 307 officials and the annual salary total reaches \$582,000. Ten years ago the Department of the Secretary of State contained 39 officials who received \$56,000 in salaries; today it employs 133 officials with annual salaries reaching \$203,000. Ten years ago it took 92 officials with annual salaries totalling \$109,000 to audit the government accounts; last year it took 200 officials with salaries reaching \$274,000 to do the same job.

And so to the end of the chapter.

The Civil Service Commission was inaugurated to kill patronage and keep down overmanning in the service. It now looks as though it required a strong dose of its own medicine. In 1918—the year that it took over the outside service—it had 55 officials, and paid them \$53,000 for the year. By 1919 it had grown to 109 officials and had an annual payroll of \$139,000. In 1922 it had nearly 200 officials and paid them \$290,000 for the year.

Up to about four years ago Canada got along nicely without a federal Department of Health. Health was a matter left to the provinces, all of which had health departments of some kind or character. Then came the women's vote, and the politicians, always on the lookout for something to entice the electorate, thought a Dominion Department of Health that would tell people how to treat their livers and raise better babies would make an immense hit with feminine electors. Accordingly, a National Department of Health was launched. It was attended, of course, by the usual office rentals, the customary expenditure for mahogany furniture, and Wilton rugs and embossed stationery and typists and expensive reports; and this past year, when, according to vital statistics, infant mortality increased in Canada—Ottawa helping the bad increase—the Canadian public was paying 82 Ottawa officials \$286,000 to tell Canadians how not to get sick. . .

Civil service hours are an imposition upon the public. Your civil servant goes to work at nine in the morning (it is more often 9.15), gets an hour and a half for lunch, and stops work at five in the afternoon. Thus his day consists of six and a half hours.

But that is not all. During the summer months of July and August civil servants cease work at four o'clock in the afternoon; thus working five and a half hours a day. In addition, they do not work on Saturday afternoons; never work on bank, national or church holidays; and get three weeks vacation and eighteen days of sick leave each year.

Putting it another way, civil servants work exactly 264 days out of the 365; and on 52 of those 264 days (Saturdays) they work only four hours. Thus, while the average man puts in between eight, nine or ten hours a day, thus working something like 3,000 hours a year, the civil servant is on duty exactly 1,480 hours. The rest of his time is for leisure at the expense of the man who works the three thousand hours.

## What Short Hours Cost

Consider for a moment what this represents in actual dollars and cents. Taking an eight-hour day as a basis (and why shouldn't civil servants work eight hours?) and striking an average of 14,000 civil servants, the loss to the country each day, as represented by the six and a half-hour system, is 21,000 hours. 21,000 hours at fifty cents an hour (which is the average salary paid in the service) means \$10,500 a day. And \$10,500 a day, carried over 264 civil service work days in a year, represents an annual loss to the tax-burdened people of Canada of \$2,772,000.

Yet people wonder why taxes are high!

Years ago in England a favorite riddle was: "Why are civil servants like the fountains on Trafalgar Square?" and the answer was, "because they play from nine till four". . .

## How the Service is Housed

One evil begets another. And so overmanning and overwomaning of the civil service has resulted in a civil service housing condition that is one of its most shocking features. The visitor to Ottawa who contemplates the noble Gothic piles on Parliament Hill thinks he is looking upon the offices of the civil service as well as upon the legislative buildings. He is looking nothing of the sort. For the service is scattered to the four corners of the Ottawa compass, huddled

**Held Ads.**

Continued on

# Ledger Logic

*Sets Out to Study Cost of Production--Arrives at New Appreciation of the Indispensability of Individual Effort to Success in Farming*

From Prof. Leitch's Talk to Dairymen's Convention at Moose Jaw.

MOST of us intuitively avoid cost of production figures like the plague. "Here is another fellow trying to prove something," we tell ourselves, "and tomorrow someone else will come along with contradictory figures just as reliable."

Take the cost of producing wheat, for example. It wouldn't be hard to dig up unimpeachable figures placing it for last year all the way from 50 cents to \$3.00 a bushel. Season, soil, capital investment on different farms, the unevenly distributed risks of farming, and above all the unmeasurable personal factor, vary so tremendously that it is impossible to strike a fair average. Fact is, this sort of enquiry doesn't get us anywhere.

But there is a simple way of getting at it. Over a long series of years the average cost of production equals the average selling price. In prosperous times the selling price is higher and in hard times it is lower than the cost of production. Let there be two or three successive years when the selling price is relatively high, and, like the British graziers who broke up their pastures in war time for grain growing, farmers will reorganize their system of cropping in order to have the maximum acreage of the profitable crop till over-production brings the consumer relief from high prices.

Comes then a time when prices descend below the actual cost of production, and we have an occurrence of what may be seen in the spring wheat areas of the United States this year—campaigns for acreage reduction, credits issued for carrying wheat over to the next crop year, and agricultural colleges frantically discovering wheat as a hog food.

But sooner or later the pendulum swings back—profit and loss, profit and loss. Charge all the costs as in an industrial concern and the tale of the years leaves the farmer standing still.

#### Profits and Land Values

If the selling price remains relatively high for a long period of years, as it did in the wheat-growing areas of Western Canada during the decade preceding the war, the profit is absorbed in advancing land values. The effect of that may not be seen right away. As long as the homesteader continues to operate his farm he may follow an uneconomical system of cropping for he does not have to earn interest charges on a capitalization which the flux of time has put on his land. Down in the Niagara peninsula, where land is worth \$700 an acre, and where fruit growing is the only industry which can support land values on that scale, Prof. Leitch says you will find the occasional old-timer, who acquired his land for one-quarter of its present value, growing hay and keeping cattle. Year in and year out he makes a living and keeps out of debt. But once let that land change hands, and the new owner must earn interest on the new capitalization. That's one reason why the passing of the old settlers marks the beginning of a new era in farming.

#### What Mass Action Cannot Do

But let's get back to our text. If we are going to accept this view that the cost of production over a series of years equals the selling price, it is going to lead us to some disquieting conclusions. Most of the efforts to better the farmer's lot have gone on the assumption that farming could be made a profitable business if we could increase yields, lessen the middlemen's toll, and get reductions in the tariff and equitable transportation rates. But if these things make farming increasingly attractive won't they stimulate agricultural production, thereby eventually reducing the price of the output till the old equilibrium between cost of production and selling price is reached again? Isn't that

"lesson of history—that you can't possibly raise the position of the farmer—*class*—that progress is for the *use* talents are above the *use* that is continually



The dairyman with pure-breds has another profitable source of income in his calves

going on in good times and bad? These are some of the things Professor Leitch is asking us to consider.

#### An Instructive Paradox

But here is the most engaging trick in this dusty old volume, *Cost of Production*. Farmers may produce a commodity at a loss, and yet, by virtue of that particular undertaking add to the net profits on their whole year's operations. There's a paradox for you. That is the nature of all livestock enterprises, says Prof. Leitch, and he uses the figures obtained from an intensive survey of 17 dairy farms in Oxford County in Ontario to prove it.

The price received for the milk produced on these farms was \$2.70 per ewt. In the year of the survey the costs of production on these farms curiously enough averaged \$2.70, but had an extreme range from lowest to highest: \$1.38, \$1.83, \$1.91, \$1.91, \$1.98, \$2.15, \$2.33, \$2.43, \$2.49, \$2.59, \$2.76, \$2.82, \$2.83, \$3.13, \$3.24, \$3.97, and \$4.06. On seven of these farms milk was selling for less than it cost to produce, yet on all but two, that is on 15 of the 17 farms, the presence of cows raised the net profits. And these are some of the reasons why: (1) the cows carry part of the expenses which would run on anyway, (2) they provide a market for otherwise unmarketable produce, and (3) they enable the farmer to sell part of his year's labor which he could not otherwise sell.

Just a word here about the survey from which these figures are taken. The Ontario Agricultural College had been carrying on cost of production enquiries for three years on some 300 dairy farms in Oxford County. The idea was conceived of selecting a small number of farmers where every unusual factor was ruled out, and these 17 farms were picked because they were repre-

sentative in every detail. And yet the cost of production for this year varied all the way from \$1.38 to \$4.06 per ewt. Some room there for the effect of the personal equation, and the other variable factors—the risks of farming and the different capitalizing in land and equipment!

Cows which may not be directly profitable help to carry on part of the overhead—the expenses which would go on anyway, regardless of the type of farm conducted. Prof. Leitch's figures make that plain. Here is his analysis of costs, on these 17 farms:

Income from herd.....\$2,870

Costs directly attributable to herd:

Feed bought.....	\$ 221
Hired labor and other cash expense.....	103
Fencing.....	21
Depreciation cows and equipment.....	98
Interest on herd.....	122
Cost of marketing.....	60
Value home-grown feed.....	1,304 1,929

\$941

This balance of \$941 is distributed to cover other charges which would have gone on, cows or no cows, in this way:

Straw used.....	\$ 51
Owner's labor.....	435
Hired labor.....	103
Horses and machinery.....	137
Taxes on pasture.....	33
Depreciation on buildings.....	61
Interest.....	121

\$941

Now but for the cows the straw would have brought no return and the other costs would have had to be borne by the field crops and other enterprises of the farm.

#### Labor Charges

If a farmer's yearly labor is worth



A Better Class Western Farm Barn

The relation between fixed and floating capital on a farm has a big influence in determining profits. While the Western farmer has too much of his capital locked up in land, the tendency on an Eastern farm is to tie up capital in buildings. Many farms in older settled countries are worth less than the replacement value of the buildings standing on them.

\$900, and he runs a dairy herd that claims 3,000 hours attention during 365 days in the year, he can square the labor account by charging up 30 cents an hour for his time, whether that time is spent on the herd or on the crop. If he is raising wheat in Saskatchewan and can only get in 1,000 hours in each year—and that's about all he can get in—he must charge 90 cents an hour. These Oxford County farmers, whom we are looking at under Prof. Leitch's microscope, were able to put low production costs on their grain crops because their labor charges per hour were brought down by the dairy herd. Oats which cost 51 cents to produce would otherwise have cost 79 cents; the price of mixed grains would have been raised from 52 cents to 81 cents; fall wheat from \$1.34 to \$2.07; roots from 11 cents to 17 cents per ewt; and hay from \$12.83 to \$19.88 per ton.

Let's make out a statement for the seven farms which sold milk for less than the cost of production similar to the statement above:

Average income, seven herds.....\$2,29  
Direct costs—

Feed bought.....	\$ 214
Hired labor and other cash expenses.....	107
Fencing.....	29
Depreciation cows and equipment.....	129
Interest on herd.....	102
Cost of marketing.....	48
Home-grown feed.....	1,162 1,789

\$500

Direct costs nearly as high as in the case of the better herds, but returns considerably lower. These seven herds which were producing milk at an apparent loss brought \$500 more cash to their owners. The ten best herds brought in an average of \$1,249 extra cash.

That's pretty much what one would expect from the kind of cows which were to be found on these farms. The seven herds of lowest profits were made up of cows which yielded on the average 5,087 pounds. In the ten good herds the cows averaged 8,200 pounds. And right here again Prof. Leitch insists that where mass action can save farmers a few pennies, the farmer's own intelligence applied to better buying and production can save dollars. Farmers in old-established countries have an ingrained appreciation of the importance of advantageous trading, and if you go East to buy dairy cows, don't you forget it. When you are selecting dairy cows in Ontario, or Wisconsin, or where you will, you are for the most part selecting from among culs.

Just at this time when the wheat pool is the central thought in the minds of an overwhelming number, it may look as though this is a bad doctrine to preach, but in fairness to Prof. Leitch, it should be said that he does not underestimate the great and immediate advantages that may be secured through co-operation. "Co-operate!—sure!" he would say, "to the limit of your organizing ability, but never lose sight of the fact that the farmer makes or breaks on the ability and industry he displays in the handling of his individual problem.

To say that the cost of production equals the selling price over a number of years, does not deny that in some years—perhaps for number of years in succession—the actual cost of production may be below the selling price. Prof. Leitch deserves to have this said for him that he is fully appreciative of the difficulties of the farmer who has been hurt by that set of circumstances. But sentiment won't settle the matter. Facts support the conclusion that relative price levels on agricultural products are regulated by changes in farm practice or by wholesale migrations off the farms. Faced with this alternative there is no doubt as to what the prairie farmer, with his abounding resources in soil fertility will do. Even for the farmer who must rely on wheat there is this hopeful deduction that pressure of low prices will drive the American wheat farmer into the city first.

# Agricultural Society Activities

On account of his long record of active support of agricultural societies, The Guide asked W. J. Thompson, president of the Birch Hills Society in Saskatchewan, for a constructively critical article on agricultural society activities. Is your society missing opportunities? Measure your achievements with the possibilities sketched by Mr. Thompson.

**T**HE activities in which an agricultural society may engage successfully must to a great extent be determined by local conditions, (a) the size and strength of local society; (b) the district in which it is situated; (c) the chief needs of the people in that community.

The summer fair is the most spectacular of all the activities and its success or failure in a great measure decides, in the minds of the public, the value of the society. It must be both instructive and attractive. This requires a great deal of thought on the part of directors. They must see that everything is arranged and conducted as per schedule that everyone may know the exact time and place when certain competitions are to be engaged in. I believe the weakness of all fairs is that they do not take the spectator enough into account. This might also be said of judges. The more educational any competition is made the more interest it is bound to create.

In my opinion the society which engages in only the summer fair is losing a great opportunity to serve its community, as there are so many other ways in which it can be useful.

#### Harness Enthusiasm of Youth

The most important activity in my estimation, in which any society can engage is Farm Boys' and Girls' Camps. If at all possible send teams to your larger centres, but this does not reach a great number of your boys and girls. I would like to suggest a local farm Boys' and Girls' Camp, composed of three or more from each school district and assemble at some central point for two, three or more days, and to be spent in agricultural instruction and amusements. Also that the training as far as possible be done by local workers, thereby increasing the responsibility and interest.

It is idle to say that no one can be found in the district who is sufficiently able to do this work. Any intelligent man or woman can secure books on these subjects and with a certain amount of study can educate the children and themselves at the same time, the willingness is all that is needed.

Also it is well to secure the co-operation of merchants, school teachers, inspectors of schools, ministers and

doctors, and have short lectures each day from some of these. Make it a community effort.

As a medium of advertising any district, the seed fair is in a class by itself. There are no other competitions in which painstaking care and selection year after year will get better results or in which a friendly rivalry among neighbors will improve their commodity more and thereby gain a reputation for the community in which they live.

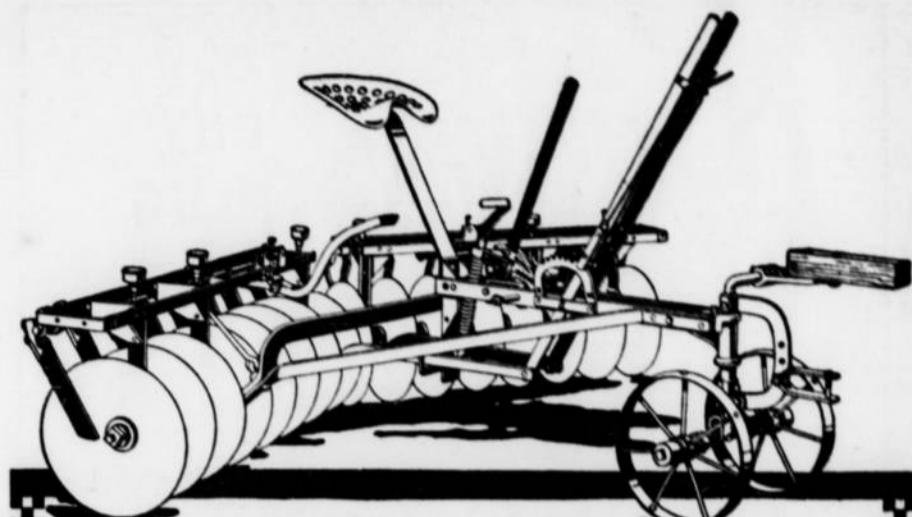
#### Plowing Match Passing

It would appear that the plowing match has outlived its usefulness, first by demanding standards of excellence which it is impossible for a man on his own farm to maintain or practice. Second, a competition in work done on a man's own farm in the ordinary routine of work will be a far greater factor in improving his system of cultivation than one mighty effort at perfection for one day in the year.

In connection with a poultry show you so often hear the remark: "These birds are all right to win prizes but of no use to lay eggs." Now I know of one district in Saskatchewan which has had a winter poultry show for the last five or six years, and the merchants of that district have more than doubled their output of winter eggs, due mainly to increased care and selection of birds caused by a more widespread knowledge distributed chiefly by those competing in that show.

The agricultural society can very well make itself the advertising medium for the distribution of stallions, bulls, work horses and all other livestock, also pure seed of all kinds either in a buying or selling capacity or both.

But the greatest work of all for the society to undertake is to broaden the viewpoint of exhibitors. I believe that wherever possible, cups, medals and ribbons should take the place of cash. The society must teach the exhibitors that the object of the competition is not so much the winning of red tickets with the corresponding amount of cash, as to encourage the perfecting of his own commodity, whatever its character, and have it as nearly as possible the standard of excellence and thereby as far as he is able to make the world a better place to live in and on account of his effort to leave things a little better than he found them.



## Works All the Soil at Uniform Depth

Because of its extreme flexibility, its ability to conform to uneven field surface, you can penetrate, pulverize and pack the soil at uniform depth the entire width of the

### John Deere Model "B" Disc Harrow

**A really flexible harrow**—it disks the soil where more rigid harrows do not work satisfactorily. Each gang works like a separate harrow, because it is held to its work regardless of the action of the other gang.

**The original, spring-pressure harrow.** The drawbars pass through a pivoted yoke, which permits either gang to pass over obstructions without interfering with the other gang. Disc gangs are held to their work by a power-

ful spring controlled by a lever. This lever permits instantly adjusting the spring pressure so that gangs will penetrate evenly their entire width in all conditions.

**Gives extra years of service** because of its strength—all steel main frame; double-bar, riveted gang frames—no bolts to work loose in the field; oscillating scrapers with lock-down and lock-off features; convenient grease cups—easy to fill and out of the dust and dirt.

For booklet fully describing the Model "B," horse-drawn single action Disc Harrow, which can be converted into a double action horse-drawn or Tractor Harrow, write to the John Deere Plow Company Ltd., at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Saskatoon, and ask for package BD-610.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



## False Economy cost the Farmers MILLIONS of DOLLARS Last Year —

In September, October and November of 1923, nearly half a million bushels of wheat were rejected on account of smut and were sold at an average of 11c per bushel under the market.

**STANDARD  
FORMALDEHYDE**

100% EFFECTIVE BY ACTUAL TEST

The North West Grain Dealers' Association put the average yield for 1923 at 22.1 bushels per acre.

If this yield is smutted you lose \$2.43 per acre. One cent per bushel covers cost of Standard Formaldehyde for your seed.

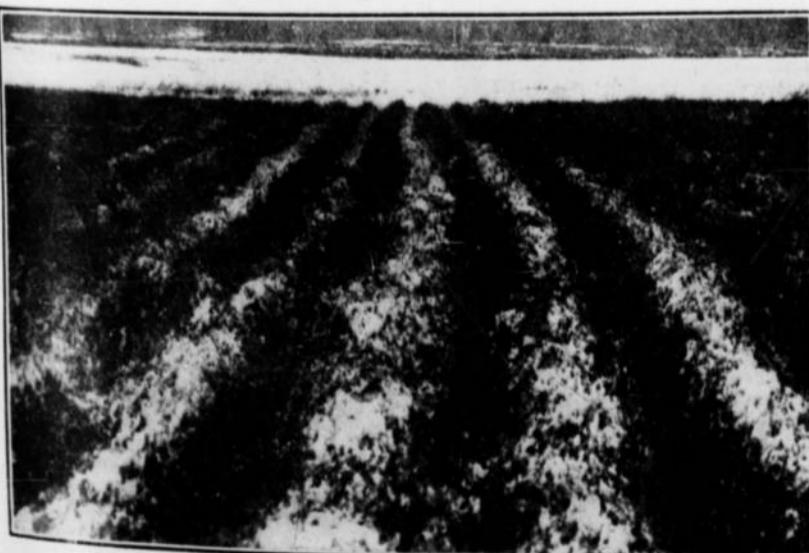
On a 22.1 bushel yield, seeding two bushels per acre, protection against a loss of \$2.43 costs you less than one-tenth of a cent and you benefit by an increased yield.

Ask Your Dealer.

**KILLS  
SMUT**



**STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.**  
Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto



Cossack Alfalfa at Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alberta

This field affords a striking example of the hardiness of Cossack alfalfa, brought to this continent from Siberia by that renowned botanical explorer, Prof. N. E. Hansen. Mr. Boyd sowed 126 square rods of land with one pound of seed in 1914. It is still a first class stand. In the meantime he harvested hay from it in four seasons, obtaining over 13 tons in that time from approximately three-quarters of an acre. In the other five years it has produced 1,762 pounds of Extra No. 1, and No. 1 seed. Cossack is noted for the fact that its crowns are borne very low; a fact which adds to its ability to withstand winter extremes. Mr. Boyd states that the fine stems produce the best quality of hay, and that the vigorous and extensive root system makes it an excellent variety for dry land farming.

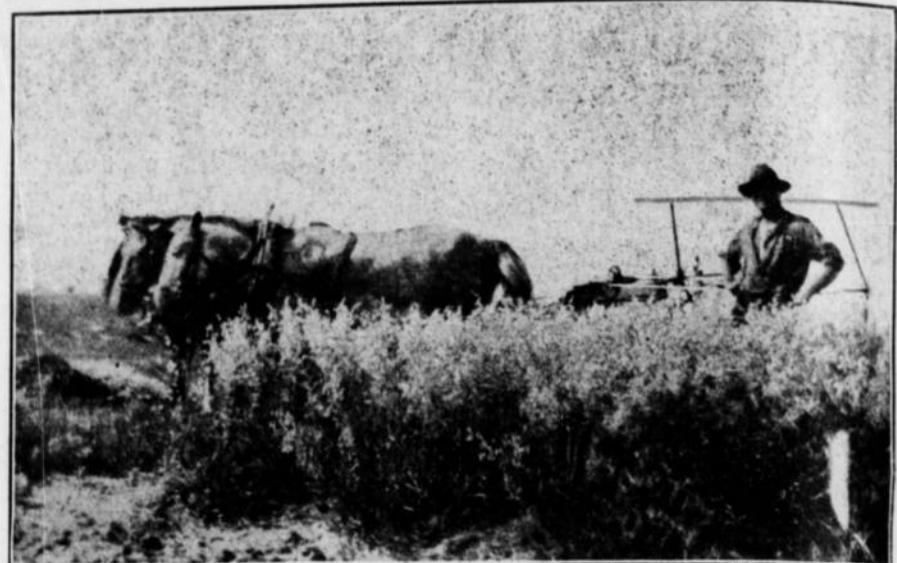
# Ogden's CUT PLUG

Now in  
Vacuumized Jars



always fresh

Ogden's Liverpool.



Cutting Oats in rows on the farm of R. J. Atkinson, Craik, Sask.

## Grain Rows vs. Summerfallow

*A Saskatchewan Farmer's Experience*

IT was apparent by the number of enquiries which I received after my article on this subject in an issue of The Guide last year, that this method of farming is arousing a great deal of interest among the farmers of the West. As it has passed the experimental stages it may now be spoken of as an accepted and established practice in Saskatchewan.

The years of 1922 and 1923 have been ideal in most districts for grain in rows replacing summerfallow, owing to the rainfall being above the average. However, a series of dry years might show a slight difference, especially on the crop following the grain in rows. The crop following my 1922 row crop was sowed to wheat at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre after double harrowing, which, from all appearances, had as much moisture as bare fallow. All through the growing season this field showed a steady growth and was almost entirely free from weeds.

Bare summerfallow which had been plowed early in June and was well worked all summer showed a good deal of wild buckwheat, which cut the yield very much. I was careful in harvesting and threshing both these fields so as to make sure of the results being correct. On the row crop field I threshed 26 bushels per acre and on bare fallow field  $20\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre, showing a difference in favor of the row crop. The percentage of volunteer oats from previous row crop was very small.

### For Seed Production

During 1923 I tried this method of growing wheat in rows in the form of a seed plot in order to get a start in registered seed for my own use. I prepared a nine-acre piece by fall-plowing six inches deep, which two years previously had been broken from brome sod. On May 2 I seeded six bushels of registered Marquis No. 7 in three-row groups on this plot, which during the growing season was cultivated three times. After grain was headed, two days were spent hand-picking three rows to remove the

impurities, thus giving an almost perfectly clean job. Contrary to the results of 1922, the saw-fly did no damage to this plot. When threshed this piece yielded 20 bushels per acre.

During 1923 I again used this method in sowing 35 acres of oats, setting the drill at three bushels per acre. I prefer this amount of seeding so as to ensure a thick growth in the rows, which has a great tendency to smother the small weed growth in the six-inch spaces. I allowed part of this piece to ripen, with the result that it yielded 45 bushels per acre. The balance was cut for feed which had about 350 bundles per acre.

In conclusion, after two years' experience with this method of handling summerfallow, I believe it will increase the revenue of the farm without any undue advantage being taken of the soil. However, in the case of wheat beyond a few acres, this method is not to be recommended, owing to the prevalence of annual weeds in the older land. As to oats for feeding purposes, this method commends itself very highly. For seeding large areas of oats by this method, I have found it better to sow in 15 to 20-acre plots with an unsown strip 20 feet wide between these plots, also the same width of headland. This allows of a binder being driven down this strip without tramping any grain down which might volunteer the following year. Also I have found that it is hard on a binder cutting across the ends of row grain owing to the slight depressions which are made by frequent cultivating between the rows.

If a little care is taken in placing the bundle rows straight it makes it possible to cross-cultivate this land immediately after harvest, which is necessary to level the rows to ensure an even top for the following crop. For intertilled cultivation I am using an I.H.C. No. 44 two-row machine, on which I used four horses the past season, giving plenty of power and allowing of more work to be done in a day.—R. J. Atkinson, Craik, Sask.

## Spring Work in the Cornfield

*James Murray Writes on Corn Planters, Listers, and Other Things Rapidly Coming Into Popularity in Southern Alberta*

IN regions of limited rainfall the operations required to put the land in condition for seeding should be considered in relation to their effect on the moisture supply, since the lack of moisture often limits the crop.

On account of the expense, the summerfallow cannot be recommended as a preparation for the corn crop unless it be for only a few acres to specially safeguard the feed supply. Ordinarily the increase in the amount of corn secured from summerfallowed land over that which has produced a crop is not sufficient to pay for the cost of the work.

As a general rule corn follows a grain crop, and as soon as the grain crop is removed it is frequently possible to begin preparing the land to prevent loss of moisture and to put the surface into condition to take in moisture. Cultivation after the grain crop is removed is bene-

ficial when it checks weed growth, but if there is nothing but stubble and ripe weeds on the land it will usually catch more snow if it is left without discing. Fall listing may, however, prove beneficial, as the ridging catches the snow and allows the moisture to soak into the ground. On sloping or rolling land it is important to do the listing on a level along the slopes or around the hills otherwise there is sure to be waste of moisture.

On land which is not listed, spring plowing is usually necessary, as fall plowing, except in irrigated districts, is inadvisable on account of lack of sufficient moisture and the danger of soil blowing during the winter. Deep plowing in the spring is never advisable for any crop, as there is too great a loss of moisture and the land is too open to make a good seed bed. In the lighter

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# Invents New Lamp

Said to be Whiter and Cheaper Light than Electric or Gas

Ottawa. Patents have been granted by the government to a lighting engineer by the name of Johnson, on a new lamp for burning ordinary kerosene oil. This lamp produces a vapor from the oil which makes a blue flame that incandesces a mantle, and thus creates a very strong, soft, pure white light. As it consumes only 6% oil mixed with 94% air, it is exceedingly economical. Said to be very simple to operate, odorless, noiseless, and dangerless.

S. R. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. He also wants local distributors and has a very unique selling plan to offer agents. He is even offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce this new light.

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soils it is not always necessary to plow in order to get the land into suitable condition for planting, but if the land is not plowed, either the disc or the cultivator should be used two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days to ensure most of the weeds being killed.

When the land is to be plowed it should be disced as early as possible in the spring to destroy weeds, cover weed seeds and conserve moisture. It is advisable, wherever possible, to have weed seeds germinated before they are plowed under, as it reduces the amount of work necessary later in the season in keeping the land clean.

In districts where there is no shortage of moisture there is no crop that will make better use of manure than corn. In dry regions it frequently responds equally well, but care has to be exercised not to apply too much at one time, as heavy applications keep the soil too open and porous and loss of moisture results. Moderate applications, evenly distributed and well incorporated with the soil, have always proven beneficial.

### Methods of Planting

In considering the method of planting that is to be followed it should be borne in mind that more crops of corn in Alberta are ruined by the growth of weeds than from all other causes combined. The crop should be planted in such a way that it can be kept clean at a reasonable cost. Where weeds are not controlled they not only use up large quantities of moisture and thus reduce the yield of corn but they also seed down the land for the following year and spoil its value for the production of a crop of wheat or oats.

The grain drill adjusted to sow in rows three and a half feet apart is largely used for planting. While many good crops have been grown by this method there is always the difficulty—particularly where Russian thistles are prevalent—of keeping the weeds out of the rows. Where the land is very clean and where good use is made of the harrow while the crop is small, this method of sowing will prove quite satisfactory if the time can be found to go through it with a hoe and cut out weeds that have escaped the cultivators. But hoeing large fields is out of the question and those who contemplate the sowing of a large acreage of corn should adopt other methods of planting.

### The Check-Row Planter

The check-row corn planter has long been used in regions where corn is a staple crop. It is also used successfully by many farmers in Alberta. The check-row system of planting has a distinct advantage in that it permits cross-cultivation, and this makes it possible to keep the land practically free of weeds.

The corn planter is an implement that can very well be bought by four or five farmers in a district where the individual acreage is not enough to warrant any one farmer buying it alone. In some districts the owner of a check-row planter plants the corn for his neighbors at so much an acre. It is well worth while paying for this work, as one then has the assurance that he can maintain the mastery over the weeds and thus have the land in good condition to grow a crop of grain the following year.

The checking can be quite satisfactorily done by using the hand planter. After the land is prepared for seeding it is necessary to mark it in checks by using a marker of two by fours on edge and spaced about 40 inches apart. When the land is marked in checks a man can plant from three to five acres per day.

Listing or planting in furrows is the method followed in many parts of the western states. This method permits of the handling of larger acreages than is possible by plowing the land and using the check-row planter. Where the crop is to be listed it is a common practice to list the stubble land in the fall to catch snow and prevent the loss of moisture. In the spring the land is worked down early with a leveler or harrow and at planting time the ridges are split with the lister and the seed planted in the furrows. Where the land has not been listed in the fall, it should be disced or cultivated in the spring before the lister is used.

Listed corn is sometimes cultivated with the ordinary corn cultivator, but there is a special tool manufactured for the purpose. It gradually works the

# Old Dutch Cleanser Separators easily and quickly.

Won't scratch; free from lye or acids.  
A little goes a long way.



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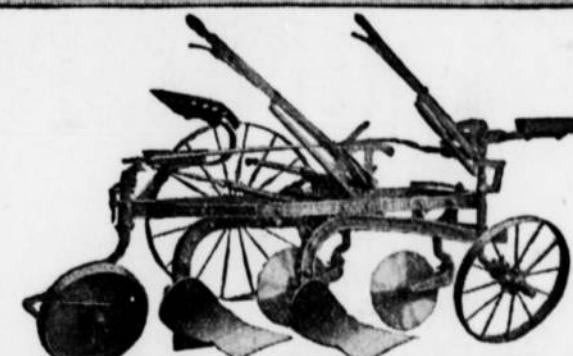
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LIGHT DRAUGHT—Equipped with 8 sets ball bearings.  
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## Strength for Difficult Plowing

The E-B No. 2 Gang Plow is built especially to meet the difficult plowing conditions of Canada and the Northwest. Where other plows have failed the E-B (Emerson) No. 2 Gang has given genuine satisfaction.

Outstanding features of this plow are extra strength—beams braced front and rear; greater clearance, ease of operation, light draft and durability. The E-B patent foot lift enables driver to raise or lower bottoms with his feet—leaving his hands free to handle the team.

Regularly equipped with 5-horse hitch, also E-B Quick Detachable Shares, which can be put on or taken off in 5 seconds without tools.

Do not buy any plow until you learn all about the E-B No. 2 Gang. It is a better plow with a reputation behind it.

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## Indigestion

The most discouraging feature of nervous indigestion is the fact that it does not tend to right itself.

The nerves continue to grow weaker and weaker because the digestive system is not supplying proper nourishment and the digestive system fails for lack of nerve force.

The nerves must be restored by some other means and this is where DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD comes to the rescue.

It revitalizes the wasted nerves and builds up the nervous energy which is essential to the healthful working of the digestive system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been increased to 60c. the box now contains 60 pills instead of 50 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are 35c. for 35 pills, instead of 25c. for 25 pills.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

New Box 60 Pills 60 cts.



*The flavor satisfies.  
Gold Standard Tea  
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34

ridges down around the corn plants, destroying weeds at the same time. The plants are rooted well below the surface and subsequent cultivation is not likely to injure the roots.

### Listed Corn Later

The lister has been used for years in Montana and for a shorter period in Alberta. The general experience has been that listed corn is from a week to ten days later in maturing than that planted on the level. It is therefore not to be recommended when ripe corn is desired but is quite satisfactory when it is grown for fodder.

Instead of spacing the corn in rows three and a half feet apart, as is ordinarily done with drill, the check-row planter, or the lister, the plan of putting it in rows eight to 12 feet apart has been tried by a number of growers. The object is to get away from the bare fallow, which frequently suffers from soil blowing, but at the same time to space the corn rows far enough apart to allow the use of the large cultivators. The wide spacing of the rows makes a light draft on the moisture but it is calculated that the stubble will offer sufficient resistance to the wind to prevent soil drifting. If a long stubble were left or a few rows allowed to stand uncut at intervals through the field it would assuredly aid in both reducing soil drifting and in catching snow.

Whatever method of planting is adopted, a thin stand of plants is essential where the moisture supply is limited. If the corn is drilled in rows three and a half feet apart the plants should be one in a place and from 12 to 24 inches apart, depending on the rainfall, the fertility, and the water-holding capacity of the soil. When the corn is planted in the hills, two plants per hill is a thick enough stand, unless the varieties used are very small. It is advisable, however, to provide for more plants than this, as there is always a loss from insects and birds and from harrowing.

### Time of Planting

Although corn makes its most rapid growth during warm weather it is important that it be seeded early enough to get well established before the hot weather begins. With our short season it is essential that it be planted early, to reach maturity before severe frosts in the fall. Early planted corn makes a slow early growth but is tougher than that planted later, and is seldom killed even although it is frozen back. It also derives more benefit from the spring moisture and becomes deeply rooted before summer droughts begin. In the earlier districts it may safely be seeded by May 10 in the average season.

### Stubble Burner on Market

This season finds a new stubble burner on the market, manufactured by the Van Allen Company, and known as the Dominion Stubble Burner. It is an adaptation for farm use of the portable burners which have become standard equipment for asphalt road repairing, a guarantee that for continuous operation at low cost the machine has successfully passed the experimental stage. The Van Allen burner consumes crude oil, which can be purchased in Winnipeg at 12½ cents per gallon. In order to ensure a supply of oil at low cost at country points, The Guide is informed that an arrangement is now under consideration with the North Star Oil Co., whereby stocks will be carried at country points where burners are in operation. Oil supply is a point on which intending purchasers of all makes of stubble burners should be informed, as the inconvenience and expense of getting small lots from central distributing points is an important consideration. According to the inventors it requires from 10 to 15 gallons of crude oil per hour for continuous operation.

The essential part of the new stubble burner is the nozzle, the invention of Mr. Fewings, a young Winnipeg engineer. By means of the Fewings' nozzle a flame 10 feet long can be obtained, which is held close to the ground by a sheet steel hood. Ten nozzles provide a continuous sheet of flame ten feet wide. For the ordinary rate of travel, and the usual condition of stubble, a five-foot flame is said to be sufficient to ensure ignition. The crude oil is brought to the battery of nozzles by two pipes passing through the flame. This vaporizes the crude oil and ensures ignition

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Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients, Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back and joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frostbitten feet, colds of the chest. It may prevent pneumonia and "flu." 40c and 75c, at all druggists.

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Use it wherever the recipe calls for milk.



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in temperatures as low as 15° below zero.

The oil, burning under pressure, produces a roar which would terrify an ordinary team of horses, and although some horses may be found that would accustom themselves to it, the chances for disaster in case of runaway are so evident that it is likely to become a tractor job. The makers are asking \$250 for the machine.

"Alfalfa continues to surpass all other hay crops in the tests at the Brandon Experimental Farm. It is unfortunate it has not proven itself successful more widely over the province. It succeeds at Brandon in all kinds of seasons. In very dry years, when other crops are practically a failure, it gives a very fair return, and in good seasons such as 1922, it responds to the favorable conditions with a phenomenal crop." —Supt. W. C. McKilligan.

A mixture of half blue ointment and half lard or tallow makes a good louse killer for poultry.



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—they last longer



# Growing Strawberries

*How to Grow this Luscious Fruit on the Prairie Farm*

**S**TRAWBERRIES will grow on any good garden soil. Potato land is first rate, or land upon which there has been any other hoe crop in the previous year. Good summerfallow land is also suitable. Strawberries, however, like a rich soil, and while we are not accustomed to use much fertilizer in this country it will pay well to fertilize the land upon which you are going to grow strawberries, because it will give you stronger plants and a larger crop of fruit.

There is no great difficulty in growing strawberries here in the prairie provinces. Growing strawberries is just like keeping poultry, or dairying. The dairy cow is not profitable unless it is a good cow to begin with and then is properly fed and cared for. Mongrel poultry that is allowed to wander around the farm and make its own living is a waste of good money. Strawberries are exactly the same. If they are given good soil and proper cultivation they will give good returns. It will pay well to water them during extreme drought, because the strawberry fruit is about 90 per cent. water, and if there isn't water in the soil there won't be very much fruit.

#### Profitable Sideline

Within the next few years strawberry growing is going to be an extremely profitable side line on many prairie farms. There is no better strawberry market in the world than the prairie towns and cities, because they are so far away from the present source of fruit supply. That is the very reason why it will pay any farmer who is prepared to give the time and attention to strawberries to get a start on a small scale. Our chief supply of strawberries for the prairie market today is British Columbia and the State of Washington. In British Columbia, however, the strawberries are grown on land in the Fraser Valley that probably costs \$400 to \$500 per acre. In the Okanagan Valley the land will cost nearly as much, and in addition it has to be irrigated which costs probably \$10 per acre. In Washington the costs will be about the same. Furthermore they have high express charges to the prairies and suffer severe losses. If you have a good bit of land ready, order your plants in February or March, because the earliest orders get the best selection. It is quite safe to buy plants grown anywhere in the prairie provinces. It may be a bit risky to order from British Columbia or the United States, not so much because the plants will not prove hardy, but because they have an earlier growing season and unless the plants are handled with extreme promptness in the spring the losses will be heavier.

#### Give Careful Treatment

The plants should be ordered to arrive during the first ten days of May. If the land is all ready for setting out the plants the day they arrive so much the better, if not they should be handled promptly and with care. Open up the package, cut the strings and loosen up the plants and soak them in water for an hour or two, then dig a V shaped trench in the garden near where you are going to plant. Make this trench deep enough to hold the roots when well spread out. Then cover the roots well with earth, but only the roots, give them a good heavy watering and throw some straw over the tops. In this way they will keep for several days without any harm. If you can plant them out just before a good rain so much the better.

When planting the best plan is to use a shovel or a spade. Drive the draw straight down, lift it slightly and hole, spread them out fan shape and press the earth back firmly against the roots with your foot. Be sure that all the roots are in the ground, but that the crown of the plant is not covered. If any of the roots are exposed the plant will dry out and if the crown is covered the plant will smother and die. There will be a depression in the ground along side of each plant. Give all the plants

a good watering and then cultivate about once a week, and if the weather is very dry give them a good watering occasionally, to let them get well started. Cultivation is necessary not only to kill weeds but to provide a dry earth mulch to retain moisture and to assist in making the plant food available. Use the watering pot freely in the evenings during dry weather. Do not put cold water from your well on the strawberry plants, let it first warm up to the temperature of the air. If any of the plants die the vacant spaces can be filled in in the course of a month or six weeks by new plants growing on the runners near by.

#### Summer Care

If you are growing summer-bearing strawberries pick off all the blooms during the first season, and thus direct all the strength into building up sturdy plants. In the early winter as soon as the ground is frozen hard cover with straw or hay to protect plants against alternate thawing and freezing during the winter. A few shovels of earth thrown on the straw will help prevent it being carried away by the wind until it is frozen down. In the spring take the cover off gradually leaving a little bit on top of the plants and some of it between the rows to keep the fruit from being spattered with mud when it rains.

For everbearing strawberries the culture is the same except that they will give you fruit the same year as planting and the next year as well. Pick the bloom off until about July 1, and then you will begin to get fruit in August and right on through September and October until the hard freeze-up. An early heavy frost may kill the blooms, but others will come on afterwards. The best kind of a strawberry garden is to have about the same number of everbearing and June bearing plants then you have fruit for a long season. Summer strawberries will bear one and sometimes two profitable crops and then should be plowed under. Strawberries require some protection from the winds of summer and winter. If you have a shelter belt they can be grown fairly close to it, considerably closer than it is safe to plant fruit trees. If you have no shelter belt surround the strawberry patch by two rows of sunflowers or three rows of corn and allow this shelter to stand all winter, cutting off the heads of the sunflowers when they are about two or three inches across. Sunflowers and corn will then hold the snow in the winter and help to modify the drying breezes in the summer.

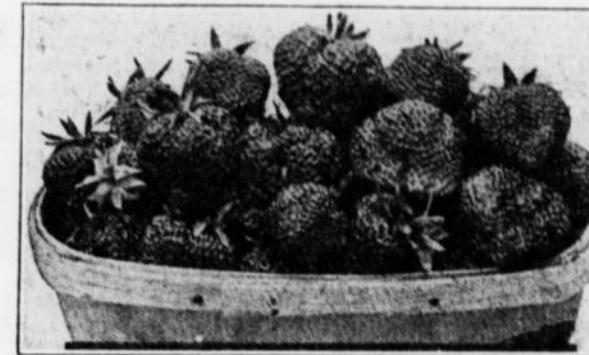
There are a number of varieties of strawberries that are perfectly hardy in this country. The best known among the summer bearing are the Senator Dunlap and Dr. Burrell, and the best known everbearing is the Progressive. Other varieties are being tested and probably a considerable number of them will be found successful year by year.

#### Chipman Resigns Directorate

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, has forwarded to the minister of immigration his resignation as one of the government directors on the board of the Canadian Colonization Association. In June last, when the Dominion government and the two railway companies took over the association, each of the three bodies was represented equally on the board, which consisted of 12 men. The program of the association at that time was most ambitious and encouraging. Mr. Chipman was nominated as one of the government directors by Hon. Charles Stewart, at that time minister of immigration. He accepted on the clear understanding that he was not to be responsible for government policy nor the government to be responsible for his views. Mr. Chipman felt that selected immigration was one of the great needs of the country and went on the board "as an entirely unofficial representative of the interests of the western farmers." In November last the association decided to discontinue its immigration organization in the United States and devote its main efforts to welfare

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Senator  
Dunlap  
Straw-  
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Plants



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Your  
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## Fruit to Eat and Plants to Sell

Strawberry growing in the prairie provinces is spreading rapidly, and it will be only a few years until the requirements of this country are produced at home. A strawberry patch will give you fruit for your own table and also yield a profit from the sale of surplus plants to your neighbors. Any person who will take a little care of strawberry plants can easily multiply them and have an income from the sale of plants. For example, the plants you set out this spring will give eight to ten times as many plants next spring. Half of these can be dug up and sold, the balance will still leave you a good patch for producing your own fruit.

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Send us \$1.45 for a one-year subscription to The Guide and the 15 Strawberry plants, or send \$2.00 for a three-year subscription and we will send the 15 Strawberry plants (at the right time for planting) free and postpaid. This offer is good on new or renewal subscriptions your own or anyone else's. Renewals are extended from the time the present subscription expires.

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Strawberries are increasing in popularity fast in Western Canada. There is going to be money made in selling strawberry plants. This plan will get you started at no cost, and will give you fruit to eat and plants to sell.

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**

work among present settlers and on behalf of incoming settlers. Before this work could be properly organized, there was a change in government policy at Ottawa, under the new minister of immigration, Hon. J. A. Robb. The government decided to form a land settlement branch, under the direction of the officials of the Soldier Settlement Board, and using a part of the staff of the board. This new organization, the government decided, would take up the welfare work of the Canada Colonization Association, and consequently the financial support of the government was withdrawn from the association. The association is to continue as a land-listing and land-selling organization. Under the circumstances and owing to the change in government policy, Mr. Chipman felt that his services were no longer of value, and tendered his resignation to the minister of immigration.

### Royal Grain Enquiry

Continued from Page 2

would be invited to appear before the commission.

#### Diverting Cars

At the meeting on February 11, E. B. Jonah, council for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, protested against the practice of the representatives of milling and other companies boarding cars in the railway yards, examining wheat when samples are being taken by officials of the inspection department, and when they come across an exceptionally good car, communicating with the owners of the car and getting it diverted. The companies that were doing this were named to the commission as follows: Ogilvie Flour Mills, Western Canada Flour Mills, Maple Leaf Milling Company, the Canada Malting Company, McMillan Grain Company, and Red River Grain Company. H. J. McLean, superintendent of yards for the inspection department, stated that the practice was quite common; it was one that had been going on for years. Mr. Justice Turgeon stated that there was nothing in the Grain Act

to prohibit people going into the railway yards and looking at cars of wheat; it was not an illegal practice. Mr. Jonah contended that the question was not whether it was illegal, but whether it should be allowed. Mr. Fisher, counsel for the commission, said that as the millers were on the agenda for evidence after the commission returned from Fort William, it would be possible to question them about this practice.

#### Saw Nothing Wrong

On the last day's sitting, T. H. Converton, a farmer from Morris, gave evidence to the effect that he had been employed by the commission to go down to the railway yards and secretly watch the process of taking samples. He had represented himself to be a farmer, and for about three weeks he watched the officials of the inspection department at work. "I did not discover anything wrong," Converton stated, and he suggested that some improvement might be made in the lighting arrangements and that the sample bags should be larger.



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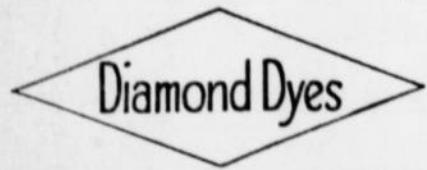
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# Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

**Alberta****95 Per Cent. Organized**

The financial statement presented at the annual meeting of the Kirkdale local showed a balance on hand of nearly \$200, after contributions had been made to the 1921 deficit fund and to the local school fair.

"Membership fees for Kirkdale local," writes the secretary, "have never exceeded \$2.00, the balance being raised by entertainments, picnics and social evenings. Our attendance for the year averaged 75 per cent. of membership, and we estimate that 95 per cent. of the farmers in the Kirkdale district are paid-up members."

**From Seven Days to Seventy Years**

A membership drive, conducted by Naco local, resulted in the enrollment as members of the U.F.A. of every person in the district between the ages of seven days and seventy years. At the initial meeting one of the workers conceived the idea of signing up the children of one of the opposing team, and this was promptly followed up by the signing of all the children at the meeting, including babies in arms, and continued throughout the canvass. The result was that 46 seniors, three juniors under 21, and 60 juniors under 16 years of age were enrolled. A new junior local will be organized for the young people.

**Plan Co-operative Marketing Assn.**

Although nearly all the members of the community are already members of either the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., or junior local, East Lethbridge local is putting on a membership drive to make the organization 100 per cent. strong in that district. They are strongly supporting the proposed co-operative marketing association in the Lethbridge and Coalville district, which will handle produce under a contract pooling system similar to that of the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association.

**New Locals**

Longfellow local, organized near Dunmore, in the Medicine Hat constituency, by D. Schmidk, has nine paid-up members. The officers are D. Schmidk and Edward Pole.

Willow Creek local has been formed in the Claresholm district. T. R. Evans, who was in charge of the organization meeting, was elected president, while C. A. O'Neil is the secretary.

Arville local, lately organized, will meet in Arville Hall, near Pickardville. The officers are A. D. Kirk and S. C. S. Courtney. There are ten paid-up members.

Geo. H. Biggs was the organizer of Grandview local, in the Elnora district. Thos. Williamson is the president, and John H. Haug, secretary.

Eleven members have signed the roll of the new Crystal local, in the Youngstown district. Allan Hunter and A. A. Richards are the officers.

"George" is the name chosen for a new local organized near Mirror, by Fred McDonald. The officers are C. R. Brewster and Geo. E. Peterson.

Hazel Bluff local was formed lately in the Westlock district, A. R. Brown being in charge of the organization meeting. B. W. Allen was elected president and E. S. Renton secretary.

A new local has been organized near Carstairs, under the name of Siebertville local. It has 15 paid-up members, and elected to office E. F. Anderson, president, and J. V. Campbell, secretary. E. F. Anderson was in charge of the organization meeting.

Lanfine local, near Lanfine, in Acadia constituency, has been reorganized with 13 paid-up members. H. H. McGaffin and S. J. Caskey are president and secretary respectively.

**Naples Co-op. Adds to Reserve**

Through the work of their egg and poultry marketing committee, substantial gains have been secured for members of the Naples local over the prices they would have received locally. The Naples Co-operative Association has

also had a very successful year. After adding 30 per cent. of the profits to reserve, a patronage dividend of four per cent. was declared.

Good progress is reported by the secretary of Graminia local who writes that there were 11 members on the roll at the end of 1923, but that there are 23 already for this year, with at least eight or ten more in prospect.

**Saskatchewan****Farm Labor**

Among the resolutions forwarded to the Central office of the S.G.G.A. for consideration by the recent annual convention, was one which had for its object the establishment of a fair and uniform wage for farm labor. This resolution was among those referred to the executive for consideration, and was dealt with at the executive meeting on the Monday following the convention, when it was decided to take up the matter with the Labor Department of the provincial government. It is hoped that by this means a more satisfactory arrangement with respect to farm wages will be evolved in time for the coming season.

The Grail G.G.A. last year engaged a man, with an office in town, to look after their labor requirements. They supplied him with a list of men wanted and he met all harvester and passenger trains. The scheme worked well, the agent being paid by a voluntary subscription among those who benefited by his services, as it is against the law in Saskatchewan to make a charge for securing labor.

**Cavalier a Model Local**

From the point of view of community service the Cavalier G.G.A. appears to be a model local, and might with advantage be copied by others. The report presented by the secretary, W. E. Hayes, at the annual meeting of the local surely proves that it has justified its existence. Since its organization in December, 1920, the local has constantly endeavored, through the co-operation of its members, to improve the conditions of the farming community both from a social and an economic standpoint.

During the past year they have had a series of lectures on agriculture by lecturers from the University. They obtained a local stock yard, a travelling library, and have had in operation a pure seed club, two beef rings and an ensilage ring. The members of the latter co-operated by purchasing a corn binder for cutting the sunflowers, and by hiring a blizzard cutter and tractor. The trading department also purchased six car loads of coal during the past season, and collected one car load of wheat, which was shipped for gristing and returned in the shape of flour, bran and shorts. The local also held a number of whist drives, dances, and a concert during the year, and has a very active Women's Section. This is a record of which the local may justly be proud. The following are the officers, etc., for the present year, viz.: President, H. N. Reburn; vice-president, G. Edgelow; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Hayes; auditor, Miss B. Adamson; directors, Geo. Finlay, A. Fram, G. Halliday, W. Schaefer, J. Smith and J. R. Thomson; program committee, Miss Adamson, Mrs. Reburn, G. Edgelow and J. Cooney. Librarian, J. R. Thompson.

Women's Section—President, Miss A. Halliday; vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Hayes; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. Cooney; directors, Miss Adamson, Mrs. M. Cooney and Mrs. A. Fram.

**Appreciate Maharg's Services**

The following letter has been addressed to the Hon. J. A. Maharg, by Mr. McPhail, the Central secretary, under date of February 9, viz.:

"Dear Mr. Maharg—I was instructed by the Central board of the association to write and express to you the very sincere appreciation of the board for

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your years of devoted service to the association. I am sure that I am expressing not only the feelings of the board, but those of every member of the association, when I say that you will always carry with you that high respect and real regard which can only come to a man who has rendered valuable service.

"The board also wished me to express the hope that your future sphere of activity will be equally successful and fruitful in service rendered to the farming community.—Yours sincerely (signed) A. J. McPhail, Central secretary."

**Manitoba****New U.F.M. Local at Gordon**

A new local of the U.F.M. was organized the other day at Gordon, with the following officers: President, F. A. Sirett; vice-president, C. Lucas; secretary, A. J. Grassie; directors, Mrs. G. McLaughlin, Mrs. F. Sirett, R. Chisholm, J. Lithouse, T. Williams and Wm. Sherritt.

About 20 members were enrolled at the organization meeting and the directors are putting on a membership drive, when it is expected that the membership will be more than doubled. At their next meeting A. J. M. Poole, director, U.F.M., will address the local on the wheat pool.

**Social Meetings at Elm Bank**

On January 26, the Elm Bank U.F.M. held a very successful social evening, one of a series to be held during the winter months. Addresses were given by President A. T. Rice and F. Shirtliff, followed by a report, by H. Wold, of the annual convention held recently.

A debate then followed on, "Resolved that farming of from 15 to 30 years ago was more prosperous than the last 15 years." Messrs. F. Shirtliff, P. Laidlaw and W. Wright, upholding the affirmative side of the debate, and A. O. Qually, C. A. Fossay and H. Wold the negative. The affirmative trio dwelt at length upon the good old days, while the negative endeavored with figures to prove that the world today is demanding more up-to-date methods of enjoyment and therefore are more energetic and business-like. The judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative. The social was brought to a close after a splendid lunch served by the ladies. At their next meeting the wheat pool will be debated.

**Wingham U.F.W.M. Annual Report**

The Wingham Women's Section has 15 active members, meeting regularly during the year. In the winter time they met in joint meetings with the men's section. These meetings usually took the form of social evenings. During the year, they held picnics, suppers, dances and a bazaar for fund-raising purposes. A splendid educational program was carried out and papers and addresses were given on the following subjects: Education, Labor-Saving Devices, Social Health and Service, Co-operation of Parents and Teachers, Sex Hygiene. A first attempt at co-operative buying was made and ended very satisfactorily, 24 cases of fruit and 360 pounds of honey were bought, showing a saving on the fruit of \$10.80, and on the honey, \$18. Mr. McCulloch, poultry promoter for Manitoba, addressed them on Co-operative Marketing of Dressed Poultry, and as a result, a car load of dressed poultry was shipped in co-operation with Elm Creek members, on December 7. For the coming year's membership fee, this local proposes to take a dollar in cash and raise the balance by social affairs.

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**AT DECEMBER 31st, 1923**

<b>The Company had assets, invested in the best classes of securities, of . . . . .</b>	<b>\$209,257,000</b>
(An increase for the year of \$35,168,000)	
<b>The total liability of the Company (including reserves and other liabilities to policyholders of \$185,586,000) amounted to . . . . .</b>	<b>\$187,885,000</b>
(An increase for the year of \$3,603,000)	
<b>The Company has set aside for unforeseen contingencies the sum of . . . . .</b>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>
<b>Leaving a surplus over all liabilities and contingency funds of . . . . .</b>	<b>\$17,872,000</b>
(An increase for the year of \$3,603,000)	
<b>The cash income for the year, from premiums, interest, rents, etc., was . . . . .</b>	<b>\$46,965,000</b>
(An increase for the year of \$10,714,000)	
<b>Total payments to policy holders or their representatives for death claims, maturing policies and other benefits, in 1923 amounted to . . . . .</b>	<b>\$22,145,000</b>
<b>New paid assurances issued during the year totalled . . . . .</b>	<b>\$107,391,000</b>
(An increase for the year of \$16,593,000)	
<b>The Company had assurances in force (net) amounting to . . . . .</b>	<b>\$703,765,000</b>
(An increase for the year of \$72,360,000)	
<b>The 318,443 ordinary policies of the Company protect homes and businesses at home and abroad, while in addition 22,731 commercial and industrial employees are protected under Sun Life group assurance policies</b>	
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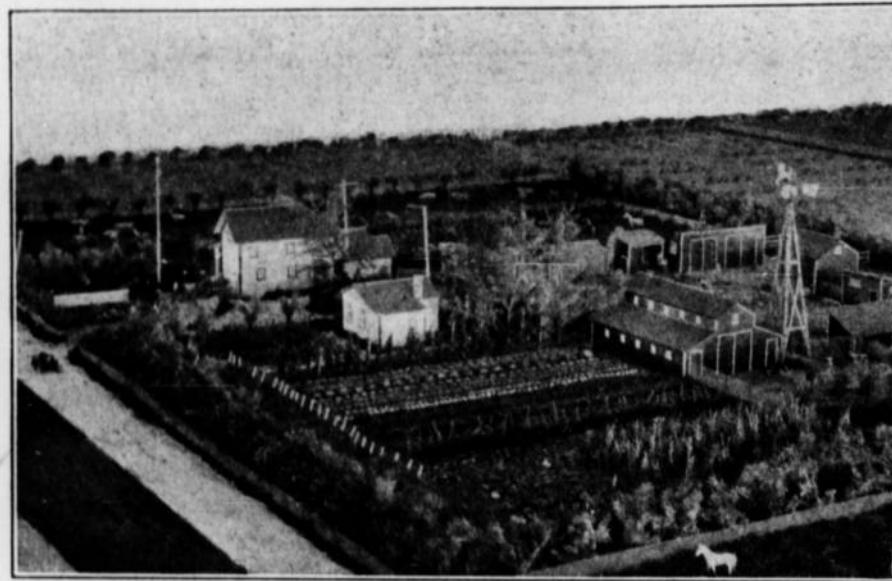
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## Farm Products Exposition

Exhibition Held by T. Eaton Co. Highly Successful—Many Interesting and Instructive Features



Model farm in miniature showing the value of a mixed farm in comparison with the one-crop farm, shown at the Exposition of Western Farm Products

**T**HE Exposition of Western Farm Products, conducted by the T. Eaton Company, at its Winnipeg store, February 7 to 16, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, sympathizers and exhibitors. Premier Bracken in opening the exhibition on Thursday afternoon, said that it was the finest exhibition of its kind ever held in Western Canada. Speaking especially of the exhibit of grains and grasses, which was one of the outstanding features of the exhibition he said that it was the finest ever held in Western Canada, and when speaking of grains this meant the finest held in Canada, indeed in America. Mr. Bracken congratulated the T. Eaton Company for assuming the responsibility of carrying through such an enterprise, and expressed his pleasure that large business concerns were evidencing interest in the development and progress of agriculture. He spoke in high terms of praise of the educational value of the exhibition and expressed the belief that it would prove a fresh incentive for better farming in the West.

The exhibition occupied practically all of the huge seventh floor of the main store building. It has been estimated that during the nine days, fully 150,000 visitors attended the exhibition. Many of these were farm people who took advantage of the special rates of balsam week to visit the city. The visitor might spend hours wandering about the various booths, getting information from the experts in charge, or from the pamphlets available for distribution, attending lectures and demonstrations or examining the exhibits.

### Novel and Interesting Features

A great amount of time and money was spent to make the exhibit interesting as well as instructive. One of the outstandingly interesting features was an arrangement of a model in miniature of six scenes, showing the development of the western farm. This showed the progress from the days of the Indian and buffalo, the rancher, the homesteader to the grain farm. The scene showing the grain farmer, and the last one showing the farmer who practiced mixed farming was a graphic lesson in the returns from the two methods of farming. The one-crop farmer, or the soil-miner, lived in a poor house, and his farm showed plainly that it was being run down fast. The plot showing the farm of the man who carried on mixed farming showed general prosperity, good buildings, well planted farm yard, well fed stock, good equipment and good roads.

Another interesting exhibit, one which extended across one side of the building, featured a panoramic view of the natural resources of Canada from the foothills to the Winnipeg River. This drew crowds of people all day long, and was the centre of interest to the children who visited the exhibition. It showed a glimpse of the water power

and game districts, furs, wild fowl, fish minerals and pulpwood. Then came the farming districts with the grains, grasses, livestock, roots, corn and poultry, and finally the foothills of the Rockies with their wealth of beauty.

### Interested Women

There was no lack of interest for every member of the family. Women were especially interested in the lectures and demonstrations on home topics. Miss Dutton, of the Extension Service of the Manitoba Agricultural College, spoke on Time and Energy Savers. A fourth-year student of the Agricultural College spoke on The Family Supper, and two others from the same class put on a demonstration in selection of a costume, with due consideration to line, color and suitability to purpose. Two fifth-year girl students gave a nutritional demonstration. In addition to this the booths of the fruit branch and dairy branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture drew large numbers of interested women. Miss Helen Campbell showed mothers how to arrange meals for the children, so as to contain more dairy products which are of a high value in nutrition. Miss Ethel A. Preston showed them how to prepare fruits and vegetables in such a manner that the family would eat more home-grown products, and be much better in health in consequence. The booth showing an exhibit of china made from clays from Saskatchewan drew crowds of men and women many of whom expressed their surprise that Western Canada possessed such remarkable clay.

The lecture hall in one corner of the floor was kept busy in the mornings and afternoons. It was here that the Boys' and Girls' Club teams from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, gave their demonstrations. A boys' team and a girls' team from each province had been brought into Winnipeg, and was kept for the ten days by the T. Eaton Company. The Saskatchewan girls demonstrated canning; the Manitoba girls, bees and honey, and the Alberta girls gave a demonstration on sewing. The Saskatchewan boys team gave a demonstration on the cow and the production of sanitary milk; the Alberta team on the dairy cow, and Manitoba boys' team on the bacon hog.

Prominent agriculturists gave lectures on subjects of interest to farm people. Prof. T. A. Erickson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, acted as judge of the team competitions, and gave an address on his work. In addition to this there were lectures on: Good Vegetables to Grow for Canning, by W. R. Leslie, superintendent of Morden Experimental Farm; Possibilities of Manitoba's Honey Production, by Mr. Floyd, Manitoba apriarist; The Right Cow, by Prof. G. W. Wood, of Manitoba Agricultural College; Dairy Products, by L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner of Manitoba; Eggs for Market, by Alex Whitten, Dominion egg inspector; Poultry Trades,

Continued on Page 27

## Has Your Husband Got Indigestion?

Nothing creates domestic discord quicker than an attack of indigestion, and nothing gets rid of indigestion quicker than Bisulcated Magnesia. No man can be sweet tempered, good natured or even fair minded when his stomach is constantly sick, sour, gassy, and upset with after-eating distress. If your husband has stomach trouble neither scold nor pity him, but help him by seeing that he has a supply of Bisulcated Magnesia (either powder or tablets) constantly at hand. A teaspoonful of powder or two tablets taken in a little water after meals will instantly neutralize the acids in his stomach that are causing his trouble, and he can enjoy his meals with no more fear of indigestion. Bisulcated Magnesia is the special form of Magnesia used by thousands to neutralize stomach acidity and quickly overcome Indigestion—do not confuse with Milk, Carbonate, Block or Citrate of Magnesia. Insist on Bisulcated. Its action is safe, prompt and sure and it can be obtained at small cost from any reliable drug store.

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left this child a cripple. Her father's letter and these pictures tell the happy result:

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# The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock, builder of the Missatibi railway, was shot by an unseen enemy while out looking for some way to finish his branch line across the Big Muskeg which lay in its path. Wilton Carruthers, his chief engineer and best friend, carried Joe's body back to Clayton.

Wilton and Molly McDonald, daughter of the factor at the portage, were in love with each other, but McDonald developed an intense hatred for Wilton. Bowyer, a member of the legislature, and a hated business rival of Joe's, also tried to make love to Molly, but was refused.

After a very difficult journey Wilton and Molly reached Clayton. Two men who claimed to be mounted policemen, tried to put Carruthers under arrest, but he escaped. He arrived in Clayton just in time for the meeting of the shareholders of the Missatibi, and was able to get them to pass a motion that the line was to be completed.

Joe's will left everything to Kitty, his wife, but search revealed that 500 shares of stock had disappeared. Phayre, the banker produced a transfer signed by Joe in return for a loan of \$350,000, which was to be repaid or the Missatibi swung to the Bowyer interests.

Wilton went on with the construction work. Kitty came to the camp to live. Her coming disturbed Molly greatly. Later, Kitty, dismayed Wilton by telling him that she loved him and had never really loved Joe. Kitty happened into the store when Bowyer was again angrily urging Molly to marry him. Later she schemed with Bowyer to arrange it so that Molly would marry him.

Chambers, a man who had formerly been with Bowyer, but who declared that he had left Bowyer and wanted to get even with him on an old score, came to work for Wilton. He showed Wilton that there was solid rock within two miles of the line. Just as the trestle work was about completed a large part of it sunk into the muskeg. Wilton suspected a traitor in his own camp.

## \* \* \*

### CHAPTER XVII

#### The Face at the Window

It was five days since Wilton had been to the portage. He had not meant to see Molly in his despondency, but now the discovery of Chambers' treachery came with an invigorating shock and aroused his fighting instinct against Bowyer.

He took the road across the muskeg. As when he had gone to the store with Kitty, Wilton saw the girl upstairs, at the factor's side. A book was on her knees and a lighted lamp behind her. She was not talking to him, however, but staring out of the window, and yet she did not see Wilton as he came to the door.

At his knock she came downstairs more slowly than usual. When she opened the door to him he saw that she was trembling. Her cheek was icy cold beneath his kiss.

"Come in, Will—I have something to say to you," she said.

He put his arm about her, and they went into the store together. He could feel that she was trembling all the while.

"What is it, Molly?" he asked, looking into her face and seeing tears in her eyes. "What is it, dear?"

"I'm afraid that we've both made a mistake, Will," she answered.

Wilton laughed. Once or twice Molly had questioned his love for her, but he had never had any difficulty in convincing her, in the usual lover's way.

"Molly, dear, I know I have neglected you," he said penitently. "But you know that until the work's finished I can't ask you something. And I've been rushing it through, feeling that then I would have the right to."

"It's not the work, Will," she said slowly. "I want you to release me."

The laughter died on his lips. He put his hands upon her shoulders and turned her towards him. She raised her face; her lips were quivering, and the tears had fallen, leaving her eyes hard and bright.

"You mean that, Molly?" asked Wilton, gravely.

"Every word, Will."

"Why?"

"I have ceased to care for you."

She was keeping control of herself with a strong effort, and she shook more violently. She had nervously herself to offer an explanation, but now, face to face with him, she could not tell him that she had been moved by pity for him and self-deceived. It was impossible for her to lie to Wilton.

"Molly"—she saw that his face was set hard as on that night of the riot—

"I don't play with love. I love you and trust you. If you mean that tell me again, and that will be enough for me."

"I—meant it! Oh, can't you understand that I have changed?" she cried desperately. "I can never care for you, Wilton!"

He released her and turned away. "Good night, Molly," he said.

Yet he went slowly out of the door, and, because the shock had come with stunning force, he was amazed that she did not call him back. He could not make himself understand that all his dreams and hopes of five minutes before were broken. Not until he had reached the portage. Then he stopped and looked back. The door of the store was closed. The light still burned in the factor's room, and he saw Molly cross toward him and fling herself on her knees beside him.

He clenched his fists; but somehow the violence that relieved his feelings usually seemed to have no place here. He couldn't understand. He went home slowly across the portage.

The factor looked up when Molly entered, and was astonished to see the tears upon her face. When she kneeled down he put his hand clumsily upon her hair.

"What has happened, lass?" he asked. "Was it Will Carruthers ye quarrelled with?"

"He will never come here again," said Molly.

A dull fire burned in the factor's eyes. He seemed to be struggling between two impulses: One was to comfort his daughter; the other, his gratification.

"Ah, weel, lass, ye'll find another," he said.

But he abased his head before her indignant glance. At that moment the girl felt that her father and she were farther apart than they had ever been.

When Wilton reached his shack he took off his coat and flung himself down on his bed. He would not speculate on Molly's motives. He would not think of her at all. He would neither condemn her nor pity himself. A long time afterward—yes; but, under a blow, he pulled himself together and shut his mind as resolutely as he clenched his teeth in determination.

He forced his mind back to his task. The trestle—he would lay down a corduroy—he would drive the men all the summer, if need be, for Joe's sake. Poor Joe! The presence of the dead man seemed to fill the camp just as of old. Joe was the guiding spirit of this work. He had loved Joe more truly than it seemed possible to love any woman.

He completed the few routine duties of the office and went to bed. He had dozed off to sleep when something made him start up in bed and listen intently. He thought he had heard a slight sound in the office.

It was so slight that even his trained ears sent the message to his brain doubtfully. But it came again. Someone had very softly clicked back the catch of one of the windows.

He had the sense of a listener beneath it, and, all alert, Wilton crept noiselessly to his feet and stood listening in the darkness. Now there was no doubt. The window was being pushed very softly open. It was the window between the safe and his bedroom door. In the moonlight Wilton could see that it was opened by inches.

His own door was slightly ajar, and, inch by inch, he pushed it open, too. He saw a pair of hands, white, not work-roughened, placed against the bottom of the window frame. A face appeared, and was thrust cautiously inside the room in reconnaissance. Wilton recognized Lee Chambers.

Satisfied, apparently, that Wilton was asleep in the next room, Chambers began to climb over the sill. Wilton waited till he was balanced there, and then, leaping forward, he drove his fist with all his force into his face. He felt the bone of the nose smash under his hand.

With a muffled cry Lee Chambers flung up his hands, slipped backward, and fell. As Wilton ran to the window the ex-engineer leaped up and raced toward the trees. The thought of his



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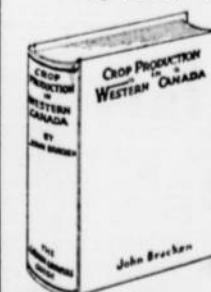
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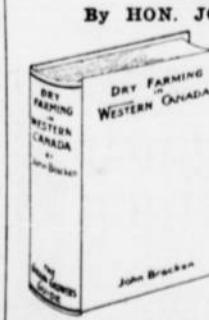
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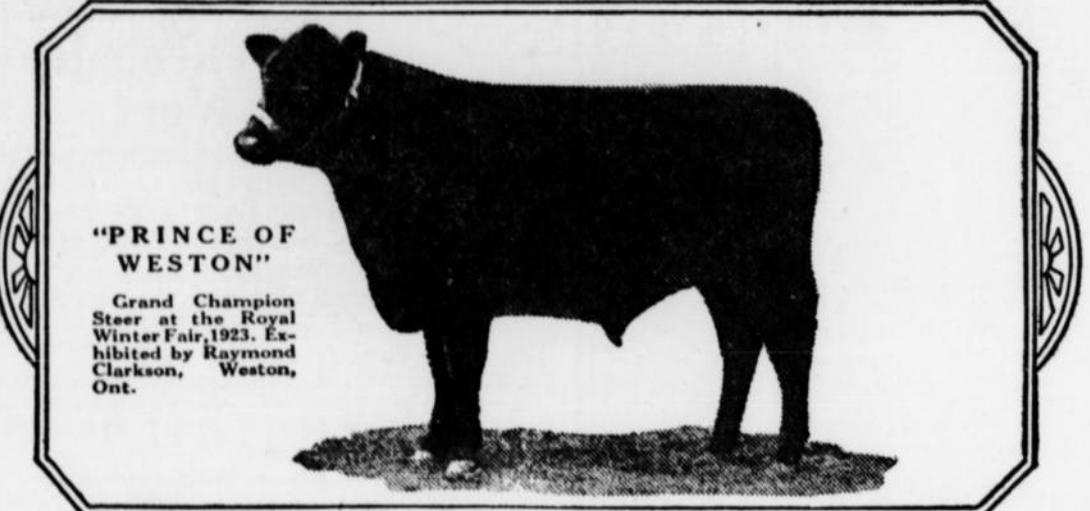
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treachery came into Wilton's mind, and turned his sardonic humor into red rage. He reached into his desk drawer and pulled out the loaded revolver which he kept there. By the time he was at the window again Chambers was gone.

### CHAPTER XVIII Carruthers is Tempted

Three months later an engine pushed two ballast trucks from the west to the east shore of Big Muskeg. The swamp was spanned. The corduroy had been laid upon the sink-holes, and had borne the ballasting. The trestling ran from bank to bank, and carried the metals firmly, but the foundation was only as yet laid half-way, and the final proof had yet to be made.

However, Wilton had no doubts of the result. He had tried out the danger-spots. The trestle would contain the ballast. His work had been accomplished.

After the subsidence he had paid a flying visit to Clayton. He had not seen Kitty, and Kitty had not returned to the camp, but he had had a stormy meeting with the directors, and, as he had foreseen, had been given his chance to try once more. There was, indeed, nothing else to be done. Bowyer had made the most of the disaster; but it was to Bowyer's interest that Wilton should try again and fail. That would put the Missatibi promptly into liquidation.

Now Wilton had succeeded. Big Muskeg was conquered, and on the east shore the vanguard of the line was driving the cleared way forward and pegging out the way for the metals. Soon grading would begin, Wilton's camp would shrink, and the engines would be moved ahead, and—he would have time to think.

He dreaded that. He had not seen Molly or the factor since that night of the subsidence. He knew that Bowyer had paid more than one visit to the store, but he shrugged his shoulders and put it out of his mind.

He had that faculty. Soft-hearted, like his breed of virile men, he had learned to take life as it came. Adversity braced him. He set his shoulders against misfortune. He would have thought it as cowardly to whine mentally as to eringe before a physical threat.

The workmen, after their months of arduous labor, had begun to grow slack. There was restiveness in the camp. Once or twice Wilton had seen signs of liquor. He detected it in the slowing up of the work; he had smelled it in the bunkhouses—the penetrating odor of cheap alcohol, with its suggestion of gasoline.

Andersen, forestalling him, came to him about the time of this discovery.

"They're getting that rot-gut again, Mr. Carruthers," he said. "I don't know where. I'm keeping my eyes peeled, but I ain't said nothing."

"The best policy," said Wilton. "The men have worked hard. When this job's finished we'll let them slack up for a day or two. Then we'll get down to business on this proposition. But if you find out anything let me know at once."

A few days later came the spanning of the swamp. On the same afternoon a summons came from the court, together with a letter from Quain. The police had at last picked up Papillon and Passepartout, and had recovered the rifle and transit compass. Wilton was wanted in Clayton to give evidence against the men.

The call was opportune. Wilton had already determined to put into execution a plan that he had formed. It was now October, and little more than two months remained before the loan would be called. That would give Bowyer the control of the Missatibi. Driven by the ironical realization that he was working for Bowyer, Wilton had resolved to go to Clayton as soon as the trestling was completed, and try to raise the money to pay Phayre, who, he knew, would not renew the note.

By this time, thanks to a good press, Bowyer had succeeded in making the Missatibi the joke of Manitoba. In the most obscure newspapers Wilton would read of young couples starting for Big Muskeg on honeymoon trips, and arriving with patriarchal families. They dined off snails, and the only freight appeared to be tortoise-shell.

But Big Muskeg was spanned. And on the strength of that, Wilton believed the time had come to give Joe's secret to the world. He would publish far and

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wide the secret of the wheat lands. He would establish sufficient confidence in the line to make the raising of a loan a possibility.

Before leaving he placed a night guard on duty over the office, and arranged with Anderson to have three or four reliable men on watch in the event of the laborers attempting to cross the portage. He went to Clayton and laid his statement before a directors' meeting. They heard him in frigid silence.

"That's an old story," said Curtis, the vice-president, when he had finished.

An angry wrangle followed, which led nowhere. They flatly refused to spend any money on advertising. All the while Phayre, leaning back in his chair, looked on and took no part in the proceedings.

"It comes to this," said Curtis finally, thumping the table energetically. "We'll have to increase our capital. The delay has eaten into our reserves. We'll have to push straight toward our objective, the Transcontinental. Then we'll have the monopoly of a steady freighting business."

He could not get them to listen to the story of the wheat lands. Wilton wanted to advertise it widely, to open it up to homesteaders. He had plans for elevators. But the directors, who resented Kitty's control, were dead against him, and he got no thanks for what he had done.

The following morning the Sentinel—Phayre's paper—came out with a cartoon showing a widow dropping her mite into a bottomless pail marked "Mississipi," which boiled over a slow fire of wheat stocks.

The story had been known for weeks. It was the joke of Clayton. Several people whom Carruthers met attempted to open it up, until a glance at his face checked them.

Somebody had betrayed the secret, thus forewarning Bowyer and enabling him to open his campaign to deride it. But Wilton would not open his mind to suspicion.

He took council with Jim Betts. The old man was frankly pessimistic.

"It looks to me," he ruminated, "as if them two snakes'll get the line. Joe must have been mad, or mighty hard put, when he hypothecated them shares." He turned to Wilton. "What d'ye want to worry about it for, anyway?" he asked. "If Joe took a chance like that, he couldn't have felt too strong about it."

He laid his hand on Wilton's shoulder. "Whisky's good," he said in his odd way. "So's ginger-pop. But the mixture's hell. So's women and business, boy. I'd help ye with that loan if I could see my way. But I can't. I've got a grandson to look after. Ye'd better make terms with Phayre."

This was one of the worst blows that had fallen. If Betts had lost faith, who would have kept it? He understood the allusion to Kitty. Betts thought he was in love with her. Then so must other people.

He was due at the court that day, and gave his evidence. The half-breeds received each six months in the penitentiary—a light sentence, on the jury's recommendation. Afterward Wilton had a talk with Quain.

The two men had sullenly refused to give any reason for their flight. If the outlaw Hackett had advised them, they did not put in that plea.

The jury had believed that one of them had accidentally shot Joe, and that this had been the cause of their disappearance. So did Quain, apparently.

"I'm afraid, Will, that we can't hope for anything fresh upon that subject," he said.

This business done, Wilton went to see Kitty, swallowing his pride. After all, it was for Joe that he was pleading. Kitty received him in the old friendly manner, with a touch of reserve that should have put him on his guard. But he began eagerly.

"Kitty," he said, "you know we've crossed the muskeg."

Then Kitty showed her claws.

"I was so glad when I heard of it, Will," she said. "You've been trying to do that all summer, haven't you?"

"Why—yes, of course," said Wilton, looking at her in astonishment.

She put her hand on his arm with a caressing gesture. "Do tell me what a muskeg is, Will," she said. "I've heard

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### ASSETS

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First Mortgages on Real Estate	767,611.75
Railway Stock (ledger value)	15,400.00
Real Estate Owned	94,723.44
Loans on Policies secured by Reserves	356,220.82
Cash in Banks and at Head Office	10,202.48
Net Outstanding and Deferred Premiums (allowance for cost deducted)	
Interest Outstanding	131,167.04
Interest Accrued	45,798.48
	48,759.60

### Head Office, Winnipeg

### LIABILITIES

Net Reserve under Assurance and Annuity Contracts, including value of Supplementary Contracts	\$2,143,228.00
Death Claims awaiting settlement	29,200.00
Premiums Paid in Advance	8,003.99
Provision for Contingent Profits under Deferred Dividend Policies issued on or after January 1st, 1911	47,450.00
Policyholders' Funds left with the Company	29,186.34
Policyholders' Dividends due and unpaid	1,837.44
Interest Paid in Advance	10,589.92
Taxes Accrued, payable 1924	11,060.86
Sundry Accounts due or accrued	4,154.06
Bank Overdraft	19,086.41
Shareholders' Account	12,827.52
Capital Stock Paid Up	209,995.00
Special Funds: Investment Reserve	73,292.60
Contingency Reserve	30,000.00
	\$2,629,712.14
Surplus to Policyholders above all Liabilities and Special Reserves	146,037.29
	\$2,775,749.43

### SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1923

Insurance in Force	\$17,434,378.00
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since Organization	1,564,027.31
Total Assets	2,775,749.43
Surplus (including Capital \$209,995)	\$356,032.29
Special Reserve Funds above all specific Liabilities	103,292.60
Market Value of Securities in excess of Ledger Value	57,646.00
Surplus to Policyholders on Dominion Government Standard	516,970.89



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# DOMINION LINOLEUM RUGS for all your floors

you speak of it so often, and I can never remember the meaning of those words."

And with that the last of Wilton's illusions fell from him, leaving him face to face with stark reality. He faced Kitty very gently.

"Kitty, listen to me now," he said. "I've been in this game for Joe—and for you. When Joe died I saw that we'd have to fight hard to keep the line. I saw a lot of money in it, later, and meanwhile you'd have enough to live on, so that we could use your capital and your control to carry out Joe's plans."

"Yes, Will," said Kitty, with the air of one who listens to a weary lesson.

"Joe's borrowing on those shares has changed everything. The loan has to be repaid before the year is out. If it isn't you lose the line. They'll wreck it, and they'll wreck your fortune, and that of the other investors. Then they'll reconstruct. When the line has ceased to have any value at all, Bowyer and Phayre will have a new line of their own. Do you understand?"

"I'm trying to, Will," said Kitty. "But what do you want me to do?"

"I'm proposing this for your sake, Kitty. If you sell your property in Winnipeg you can raise three or four hundred thousand. I believe I could borrow the rest. That will meet Phayre's loan, and you'll hold the line. It's the only way, because no bank would lend you money on the rest of your shares now, after Bowyer's campaign against us. And he's made the most of the subsidence. It's speculative—what I'm suggesting. But Joe would have done it. And in a few years it'll mean millions."

"Are you sure, Will?" asked Kitty, eagerly.

"Not sure, Kitty, but nearly sure."

"Will, you are Joe's executor. Do you advise me to take that risk?"

"No!" said Wilton, sharply.

"But you just said—"

"As Joe's executor, I can't. It's not sound business. An executor dare not advise throwing away a certainty for a speculation. As Joe's executor—no!"

"Then why did you advise me to?" asked Kitty innocently.

"Because I thought you cared for the line, Kitty. Because I thought you shared Joe's dream for the future of the Misatibi. I thought that, even if you lost, you'd have your house here, and your forty thousand, and you'd feel—that you'd done what Joe would have wanted. As your executor I say, sell out to Phayre before its too late. At least—at least—"

He could get no further. Kitty looked up into his face. "Will, I know how you feel," she said, softly. "I'm so sorry. I've done what you wanted, Will. But I haven't done it for Joe. I've done it for you. Will, you've made your own obstacles. You've never understood me. It's you I want to help; it's you I want my money for, Will."

Afterward Wilton could not imagine how he had found strength to resist her. With Molly lost, Jim Betts himself counselling surrender, and Kitty caring nothing for the line, why did he not let it go? In that black hour the temptation of her presence, the human love that was his for the taking, screamed their weak counsel in his ears.

It may have been the fibre of puritan ancestors, or simply the inborn instinct to fight to the end, that gave him his strength. But he did not know how he left her till he found himself in the street.

He went to the bank, the last place, and the last, hopeless effort, foredoomed to failure. He went into Phayre's office.

"Good morning, Mr. Carruthers," said the president. "What can I do for you?"

"Big Muskeg's bridged," said Wilton. That should send up the value of the shares. I suggest that you renew Mr. Bostock's loan when it falls due."

"My dear Mr. Carruthers, that's a queer proposition to make to me!" said Phayre. "You're not a simpleton. Need I say anything more?"

"You know the collateral is good."

"Good! It's splendid! I only wish all our paper was as reliable."

"Well! Other banks may think the same—"

"But they won't," said Phayre, smiling. "In ten years, when those wheat lands are in bearing, this will be the newest granary of Canada. Only, they don't know it."

"How do you know it then?"

Phayre chuckled and began to drum his fingers on the desk.

"You pledged your word to the directors," he answered. "Of course there were rumors of it before. But your word is good enough for me, Mr. Carruthers. I'm a booster for Clayton. I believe in those wheat fields—and I'm going to have them. Better throw up your job, Carruthers, and take one with us. What do you say?"

"I'm going back to work for you and Mr. Bowyer right away," said Wilton. "At least, I guess it looks like coming to that. But I've got my job to finish—and I'm going to do it."

(To be continued next week.)

### Helping the Sick Through the Winter

Winter weather is serious weather, especially to the aged, ailing or the unfit. An undertoned system needs more than the ordinary stimulation to make life bearable when the thermometer hovers around zero.

Roman Meal is especially valuable for invalids, little children, and old people, as an item of diet for cold winter months. It is acid blood that causes that "all in" feeling. Acid blood is caused by acid foods. Acid foods are white flour, refined cereals, fats, meats, and sweets.

Roman Meal is the only alkaline cereal—400 parts in each 1,000 parts "Excess Alkali"—alkaline enough to correct the acids of acid foods and keep the blood alkaline in cold weather.

Roman Meal may be made into porridge, pancakes, puddings and cakes. Roman Meal is rich in bone and tooth-forming elements which are lacking in white bread and refined cereals. Since a child is only "As good as its bones," Roman Meal becomes the best of all foods for growing children. A child fed Roman Meal throughout its growing period, will be larger, better developed and have superior teeth; whether the Roman Meal is eaten as porridge or as baked products.

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# The Countrywoman

## Homes as a Socializing Force

IDA TARRELL, in her interesting book, *The Business of Being a Woman*, claims that one of the most important undertakings of a woman in connection with her work is to "socialize her home," and then she proceeds to explain what she means by that phrase: "Is it other than to put the stamp of affectionate, intelligent human interest upon all the operations and the intercourse of the centre she directs? To make it a place in which the various members of the family can live freely and draw to themselves those with whom they are sympathetic—a place where there is spiritual and intellectual room for all to grow and be happy each in his own way."

"I doubt if there is any problem in the Woman's Business which requires a higher grade of intelligence, and certainly none that requires broader sympathies, than this of giving stimulation and joyousness which makes young and old seek it gladly and freely."

So many women make the mistake of thinking that housekeeping not home-making is the biggest part of her work, but Ida Tarbell points out very plainly that the former is only the shell of the business in which the woman is concerned, that "Women lose themselves in it as men lose themselves in shop-keeping, farming, editing. Knowing nothing but your work is one of the commonest of human mistakes. Pitifully enough it is often a deliberate mistake—the only way or the easiest way to find an unsatisfied heart. The undue place given good housekeeping in many a woman's scheme of life is the more tragic because it is a distortion of one of the finest things in human experience—the satisfaction of doing a thing well. It is a satisfaction which the worker must have if he is to get joy from his labor. But the labor is not for the sake of itself. It must have a human reason."

The writer points out that there is perhaps no more general weakness in the average American family than that of glumness, the silent newspaper-reading father the worried watchful mother, the surly boy and the fretful girl, are types found all too often both in city and country homes. Then, better conversation in the home among the members of the family is one of the important factors in socializing the home. This conversation must be free and easy. It is a mistake to attempt to direct it by some artificial notion of what good conversation consists. "Conversation means free giving of what is uppermost in the mind and the more spontaneous it is the more interesting and genuine it is. It is this freedom which gives to the talk of a child its surprises and often its startling power to set one thinking. Holding talk to some severe standard of consistency, dignity or subject is sure to stiffen and hamper it."

A woman's difficulty in creating a free-speaking household is her natural tendency to regard opinions as personal. To differ is something she finds difficult to tolerate, and she is apt to look upon it as something unfriendly. Sometimes the mother in the home is loath to encourage free expression, because it seems to disturb the peace. "Certainly it does disturb the fixity of views. It does prevent things from becoming settled in the way that the woman as a rule loves to have them, but this disturbance prevents the rigid intellectual and spiritual atmosphere which often drives the young from the home. Peace which comes from submission and restraint is a poor thing. In the long run it turns to revolt."

In addition to free and easy interchange of opinion the home to be truly socialized must have the spirit of "good will to man," which, after all, is another name for neighborliness. "The spirit of friendly recognition of all those who come within one's radius. Neighborliness is based upon the Christian and democratic proposition that all men are brothers—a proposition which the sects and parties of Christianity and democracy often play havoc. In their zeal for an interpretation or system they sacrifice the very things they are de-

vised to perpetuate and extend among men. A sectarian or a partisan household cannot be a genuinely neighborly household. It has cut off too large a part of its source of supply."

In Western Canada we frequently discuss the problem of getting better social life in many of our communities that are sorely divided by differences in nationality and in religious sects. Some look upon the task as being almost hopeless, but it cannot continue hopeless if women of Western Canada will make their homes the centre of socializing forces in the way suggested by this well known woman writer. If every home is made a centre of high ideals, true neighborliness and tolerance, we will have travelled a long way towards making Canada a strong nation of united people.

## Laziness in Children

"Run along lazybones a walk will do you good," remarked a mother to her daughter who had made some protest about accompanying a younger sister on an errand to a neighbor's about a quarter of a mile away. The girl, addressed thus, was about 11 years of age, very tall, quite slender and rather pale. She had been engaged at reading a book and appeared quite loth to set out on the little walk, but her mother seemed to be of the opinion that she needed a walk in the fresh air instead of staying in-doors on a sunny winter's day.

Then as the girl disappeared through the doorway the mother remarked to us: "I am somewhat worried over Mary. She would far rather mope about the house than be out-of-doors with the other children. She does not seem to want to play, and it is difficult to get her to do any work. I am continually at her to finish the few little tasks that are hers, and which I think she ought to do. I am careful that she does not overdo her strength, but it's 'Mary, hurry,' from morning till night. Her teacher tells me that she is a little day dreamer at school. She finds it difficult to get Mary to concentrate on her lessons, and she is even slipping behind the others in her grade. I tell her she will never amount to anything in life if she is lazy."

There are quite a large number of mothers worried over Marys, so right there and then that little circle of women discussed their growing daughters, and then a wise friend pointed out to Mary's mother that she had some reason to be concerned about Mary, but not on account of her laziness. She reminded her that Mary was exceptionally tall for her age, and she was using a great amount of her strength for her physical growth, and consequently could

not be expected to have as much energy as either her older or younger sisters. She needed to have plenty of sleep, and her food needed to be carefully selected so that she would be sure to get the proper materials for building, bone, tissue, muscle and blood. In giving Mary home tasks, care must be taken that they were selected so as not to put too great a tax on her supply of energy. She must not be expected to want the same active games as her energetic young brother, but should have some play, preferably of a quieter nature to balance her studies and work at home. In fact Mary's health was a problem that required a serious study by her parents, and they must realize that some of her most serious faults, laziness and irritability, came from her lack of strength.

Fortunately Mary's mother was the kind of a woman who is quite ready to receive advice, and she accepted her friend's words in the kindly spirit they were given.

There is a vast difference between the varieties of laziness exhibited by children. Some of it comes from lack of strength, some because of some physical defect such as diseased tonsils or adenoids, and of course some is of the old-fashioned variety that can only be cured by holding out some incentive, either pleasant or otherwise, in order to persuade the child to conquer his serious fault. But one of the worst things a parent can do is to repeatedly tell a child that he is lazy and "will never amount to anything." The power of suggestion is wonderfully strong, and if you repeat that assertion sufficiently often enough the child will take you at your word, and endeavor to live up to the reputation you have given him. Much better point out what laziness is apt to do for people and insist that you could never believe that he would permit himself to drop into lazy habits. Children have a remarkable way of living up to the expectations of those about them, so let us beware of what we prophesy for them, especially when we take care that they hear our opinions concerning them.

## Make Analysis of Water Supply

Frequently it is very difficult to discover whether or not the water used for drinking purposes on the farm is pure. Sometimes minerals discolor the water or give it a peculiar flavor, and the users are at a loss to tell if these minerals are injurious to the health of the members of the family. At other times water may be clear and of a good flavor but it may contain very harmful disease-breeding germs. Hon. J. M. Uhrik, minister of public health, for Saskatchewan, has sent out a notice drawing attention to a bulletin on sanitation issued by his department, entitled, *Safe Water Supplies for Rural Saskatchewan*.

The department of health has also instituted a new feature of service to the people of Saskatchewan. Anyone in the province desiring an opinion on the sanitary quality of his water supply may obtain such from the Division of Sanitation of the Department of Public Health upon request. An information blank asking for complete details as to the location and construction of the well will be mailed to him. Upon receipt of full information regarding the source, a sterilized bottle will, if necessary, be sent in a special container with full instructions as to how to collect a sample.

Following a laboratory examination of the sample, a report will be furnished based upon the physical surroundings of the supply and upon the bacteriological and chemical determinations of the sample, and the owner of the well will be advised as to what steps, if any, should be taken to improve or protect the supply.

The cost of this service to the person desiring the information will be the cost of postage at first-class rate plus any special delivery charges. No laboratory examinations of water will be made unless the sample is submitted in a container specially supplied by the Department of Public Health.



Purity, absolute and unvarying, has endeared ENO's to mothers the world over. ENO's contains no drastic mineral salts. It possesses the beneficial and refreshing qualities of fruit in concentrated, convenient form. Gently, mildly, effectively, it keeps young bodies clean within. It assists Nature to overcome numerous childish ailments that arise from a disordered stomach.

*A small dash of ENO's each morning (in water cold or warm) is a crisp, refreshing health-treat for the young ones.*

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**These Things I Love**

These things I love, and they are friends to me—  
A pearl-pink east above the summer sea,  
A cold grey sunset over snow-waved fields,  
The earthly incense that the furrow yields.

These things I love because they bring me peace—  
The hush that comes when evening bird songs cease,  
The setting moon above the mountain wall,  
The drift of leaves across the road in fall.

These things I love because they are so fair—  
My woodland path through banks of maidenhair,  
The mountain hiding in its cloudy hood,  
The shad bush shining in the naked wood.

These things I love, but more than all the rest  
I love the longing and the eager quest  
For beauty dreamed, that makes us still aspire  
Beyond the world rim to the heart's desire.

—Walter Pritchard Eaton  
in *The Delineator*.

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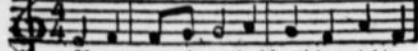
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### Music by Nicky's Organ

Nicky Nutt had a very big appetite. Tiny could eat bales and bales of hay and always he wanted freshly roasted peanuts for dessert. So Nicholas had to work very hard, for he had to earn much money with which to buy food. Nicholas bought a hand organ. When the organ was new the little Doo Dads would give many pennies to hear Nicky play, but the organ played the same tunes over and over again, and very soon the little Doo Dads began to tire of them. Now, Old Man Grouch did not like Nicky. He did not like Tiny, and hated Nicky's hand organ. One day Nicky and Tiny had played and played, but none of the little Doo Dads would give them any money. Nicholas said to Tiny, "We will go to Mr. Grouch's house. Mr. Grouch will give us money to go away. Mr. Grouch saw them coming so he placed a penny in his tongs and heated it over his fire. Nicholas began to play and before he was half finished with his first tune, Mr. Grouch tossed the red-hot penny out of the window. Tiny caught the penny in his little tin dipper. He was pleased when he heard the merry clink, but when he looked at the penny he was suspicious. Now, Nicholas was very, very hungry and he was afraid Tiny would run off with the money. He spoke to Tiny very sharply and of course, Tiny gave the money to Nicholas. Now, Tiny did not know, really, that the penny was hot, but it was—and Nicholas acted as if he had been stung by 20 bees, and, of course, he blamed Tiny and had Tiny not been able to run very swiftly, Nicholas would have punished him. Then Nicholas went to Doc Sawbones' office to have him put arnica on his hand and Doc Sawbones invited Nicholas to stay for dinner, and he gave Tiny a bale of alfalfa and a bag of peanuts.

### Organize Egg Pool

For the first time in Ontario, an attempt will be made in the spring to organize a voluntary egg pool. Arrangements for the undertaking have been completed by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, and it is hoped to control absolutely the egg market in the province. The measure of success depends almost entirely on the proportion of producers joining the pool.

Collections will commence about April 1, when the season of high production opens, and the farmers will be paid immediately 75 per cent. of the prevailing market price on eggs of first quality. Lower grades will not be stored, so that for these the full price will be paid at once to the producer. The co-operative company will charge one cent a dozen for handling and storing; the farmer will receive the rest.

Circulars are being sent to farmers all over the province, and it is the intention to organize egg circuits. Each circuit will grade its own eggs, and collections will be made twice a week.

No difficulty is anticipated in signing up the majority of producers in the province, H. B. Clemes, general manager of the co-operative company, told the Toronto Globe. With such a tremendous difference in the price of eggs in the summer and winter months, anything that would give the farmer the benefit of the spread would be warmly welcomed in the country, he said.

### Western Life Annual Report

The annual report of The Western Life Assurance Company shows new and revived business during the year of \$3,346,414, an increase over 1922 of \$1,171,615. The total assurance in force is now \$7,552,915, on which the premium income is \$263,637. The income from invested assets amounts to \$30,371, the combined income thus being \$294,008. The assets of the company, the report shows, exceed the total liabilities by \$76,932, and the reserves held for the security of policies amount to \$544,383, an increase of

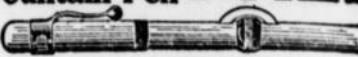
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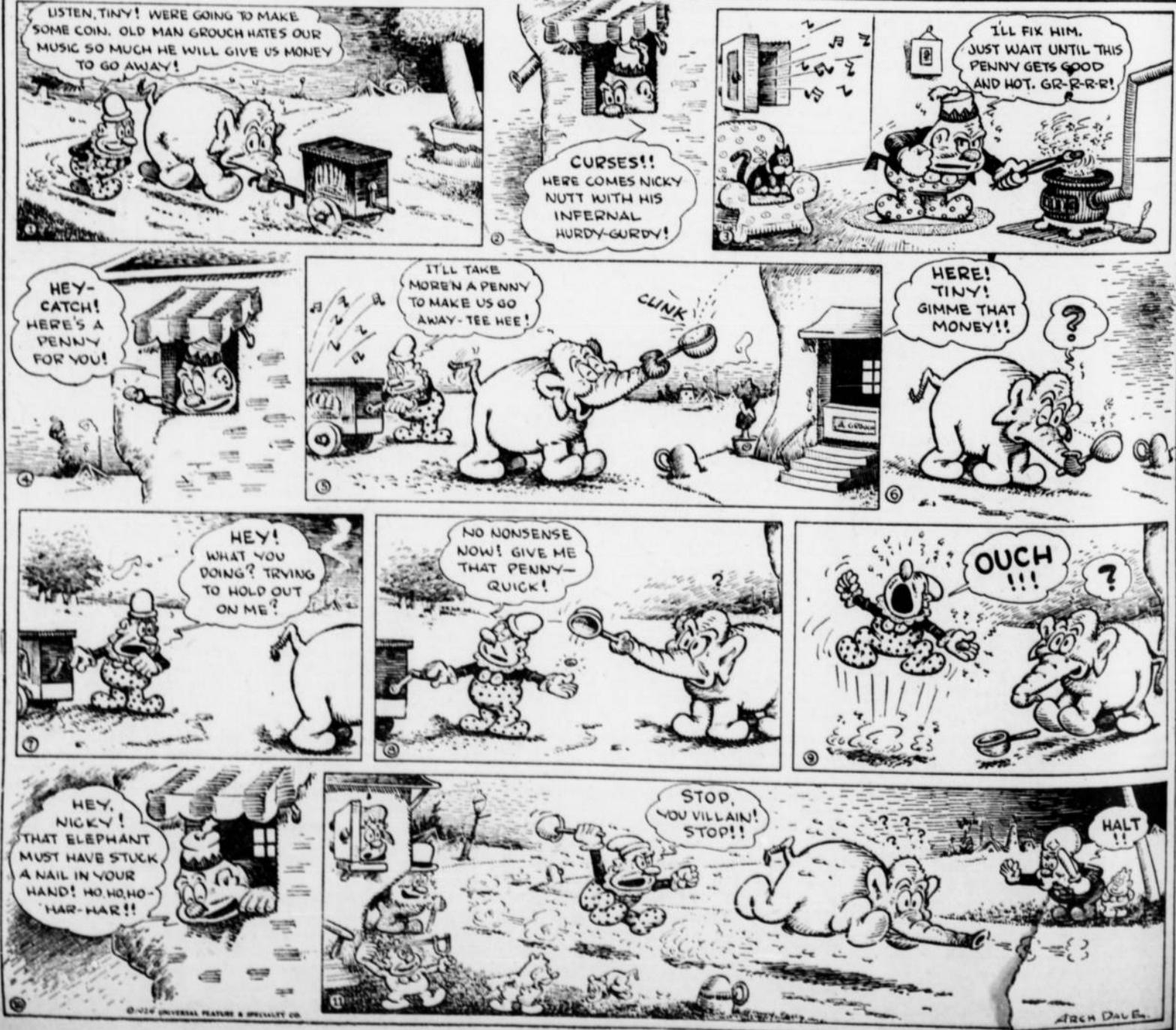
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**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, LONG** type, excellent breeding, from imported stock, bred to long type boar, from imported stock, to farrow April and May. Also registered Aberdeen-Angus bull calves, eight months old. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—GOOD BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS**, \$4.50; hens, \$2.50; Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Good Shorthorn bull calves. Some very good seed potatoes at \$1.50 per bushel. Geo. Greiner, Arnaud, Man. 5-8

**SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS, ROANS**, two and four years, \$80 each. Bronze gobblers, \$5.00 each. Hog millet, four cents per pound. R. T. Sibbald, Ardath, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—FIVE YOUNG HEAVY MULES**, Roy Tolton, Otterburne, Man. 6-3

## HORSES AND PONIES

**BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE**—A ton and over, also some younger ones at most reasonable prices. Have several to suit parties wanting horses for clubs, some of which were in clubs year of 1923. These horses are from Iowa and Illinois, where the best of the breed is found. Have several with a good show record: three years' terms given.—C. M. REAR, Kinsella, Sask. or Cordeva, Man.

**WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION ON FEDERAL SCHEME**. Must be good animal. Proven stock horse preferred. Give description, weight, terms, etc. Indian Head Percheron Club, W. A. Liggett, Secretary, Indian Head, Sask.

**PERCHERON STALLION, JUSTICE, 10965**, for sale or hire. Dominion Clut four years, June. Large, heavy-toned, black grey. State terms or number mares first letter. R. H. B. Sheppard, Private, Sask. 8-5

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE-BRED** grey Percheron stallion, 2,100, age eight years, BB special certificate. Gabriel Frohlich, Holdfast, Sask. 6-5

**SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—IMPORTED** Percheron stallion, great stock getter. Reason for selling, used on route four years Box 157, Salt-coats, Sask. 6-6

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**BELGIAN STALLION, RISING THREE, FOR** sale or trade for cattle or small separator. E. Hodgen, Halbride, Sask. 8-3

**GOOD SIZE CLYDE HORSES TO TRADE FOR** cattle or whatever you have to offer. Box 96, Shackleton, Sask.

**PERCHERON MARES AND STALLIONS FOR** sale, bred from imported stock. Arthur Thompson, Eaton, Sask. 8-5

**FOR SALE—FIVE MATCHED TEAMS, YOUNG** horses for farm work. Lad. Fr. Pall, Viking, Alta. 7-3

**YOUNG PERCHERON GRADE HORSES, E. B.** Bell, Nokomis, Sask. 7-2

**FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL FROM** Imported stock J. O'Brien Grandora, Sask. 4-5

**PERCHERON STALLIONS, WORK HORSE** prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-7

## CATTLE—Various

### Red Polls

**SELLING—PURE-BRED RED-POLLED BULLS,** two to 12 months old. Also a few females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 6-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS**, Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 4-15

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**THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE** breeding behind our herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. We are again offering a few selected young bulls and are making special offer on foundation females of best breeding and individuality. Write for full description, copy of pedigree and illustrated literature on our cattle. Our prices are within your reach. If you are short of cash we have a special plan to take care of you. James D. McGregor, Glenearnock Farms, Brandon, Man.

**SELLING—FAIR LAD OF THREE** 4th, five years old. Am through with him. A real choice individual, and a sire that leaves the stock. Selling at great sacrifice. Price \$150. G. B. Peacock, Plunkett, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS,** two and three years old, open and bred, best breeding, splendid condition, prices right. Clements Bros., Selkirk, Alta. 8-5

**YOUNG REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** cow, bull, unrelated, \$250, paners. Bulldog wild oat separator: two fanning mill elevators, six feet and ten feet. A. I. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 8-5

**SELLING—MY ENTIRE BRED MATURE HERD** of 14 registered Angus cattle, including one large herd heifer. First \$775 takes the bunch. Edwin Gedcke, Nut Lake, Sask. 7-4

**WHY NOT GET STARTED IN THE REAL BEEF** breed? Registered Angus heifers and mature cows, safe in calf, for sale at reasonable prices. Hart & Calcraft Indian Head, Sask. 7-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bulls, \$50 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-5

**SELLING—FOUR REGISTERED ABERDEEN-** Angus bull calves, also one yearling bull at \$20 to \$40 each. Edwin Gedcke, Nut Lake, Sask. 5-2

**SELLING—GOOD ANGUS BULL CALVES, AND** cows in calf. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 5-5

### Shorthorns

**FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL YOUNG REGIS-** tered Shorthorn cows, good milkers. Prices reduced. Herd accredited. Apply E. B. McBeth, Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,** 19 months old, or trade a good heifer for same age. Alex Dako, Box 194, Kindling, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bull calves, six to 11 months, choice, for \$60. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

### Holsteins

**SELLING—HOLSTEINS, COWS, HEIFERS,** bulls, registered or graded. Stock from Inferno Woodcrest, western champion sire; accredited herd. H. Roth, Rostherne, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS, GOVERN-** ment tested, six months to four years, \$25 to \$50. Good stock and pedigree. E. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS,** 14 months old, price, \$50, and one two months old, price, \$30. A. Cooke, Goodwater, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOL-** stein bull, four years. F. D. Rohrs, Vulcan, Alta. 6-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL.** R. Mills, Moosomin, Sask.

### Herefords

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS** and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, to 21st Den. 44410 Bulls, polled and horned, \$60 to \$100. D. W. MacKenzie, Rising Sun, Alta. 8-4

**FIVE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, GOV-** ernment tested, free tuberculosis, serviceable, \$60 to \$100 each. Freight prepaid till end March. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 7-2

**SELL OR EXCHANGE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL.** Angus McKay, Strathclair, Man. 7-2

### Ayrshires

**SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, BUY NOW** and save money. A. S. Wedderburn, Bradwardine, Man. 8-3

### Hampshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS,** year-old, due to farrow in April, \$40 delivered. Chas. Dezotell, Davidson, Sask. 7-2

### Tamworths

**SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH GILTS,** bred to farrow April, May. Choice, \$35; seconds, \$30; May boar, \$25. George Bros., Sunnyvale Farm, Bon Accord, Alta. 7-4

### SHEEP

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN** bred ewes, gile, Adderbury, imported. Mrs. T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 7-2

**WANTED—GOOD BREEDING EWES.** STATE number and price. Box 570, Portage la Prairie, Man.

## The Guide Succeeds Where Others Fail



Writing us under date of January 14, 1924, S. Dunfield, Carberry, said:

"My advertising in your paper last year was a splendid success as I sold all my spare cockerels and hens, also had far more orders than I could fill for turkey eggs. Put an ad. in four other papers but it was your paper that brought the orders."

It is gratifying to get letters like the above. The story told by satisfied advertisers is the best proof one can give that Guide "Little Classified Ads."

### We Do It For Others—We'll Do It For You

During the next two or three months farmers are planning their spring requirements, and while The Guide brings good returns at any time this is the one season of the year when the demand is heaviest and when best sales are made.

From past experience we know you won't make any mistake by listing any of the following lines now—work horses, stallions, breeding cattle, breeding swine, cockerels, hatching eggs, day-old chicks, turkeys, ducks, geese, seed wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, grass seed, potatoes, bee packages, used farm machinery or farm lands.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

**The Grain Growers' Guide — Winnipeg, Man.**

### SWINE—Various

**ENGLISH LARGE BLACKS, THE COMING** breed, bred gilts, boars. J. M. Southward, Lacome, Alta. 8-5

### Yorkshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SE-** lect type, April service boars, \$25; extra choice February gilts, \$25; August gilts, \$15. E. A. Evans, Elm Creek, Man. 5-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FEW CHOICE** young boars and sows left, \$25. Can arrange to have sows bred to registered boar. Two-year sow, in pig, \$40. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask. 7-3

**YORKSHIRES—BRED BY SASKATCHEWAN** University. April sows, bred, \$35; April boars, \$40. C. P. Klombe, Lashburn, Sask. 7-4

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BRED GILTS** and 20 months' boar. Choice stuff. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 5-4

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS—BRED** from select mature stock. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 4-6

**YORKSHIRES—YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.** R.O.P. tested and approved bacon type. B. Thielakson, Markerville, Alta. 6-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BRED GILTS.** August boars, top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacome, Alta. 8-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE.** D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 8-5

**CHOICE YORKSHIRES, FALL LITTERS.** M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta.

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—BOARS AND** gilts, bred. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 6-4

**CHOICE BACON TYPE, YORKSHIRE BREED** sows. Sam Caskey, Landine, Alta. 3-8

**PEDIGREE AIREDALE DOG 'PUPPY.'** NINE months, \$12. W. Riome, Meyronne, Sask. 7-2

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BRED GILTS.** White Jax, Young, Newdale, Man. 5-4

### Berkshires

**PROLIFIC BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES**

At the 1923 Summer Exhibitions, we won more first prizes and more prize money than all the other Berkshire Herds together. Very special offerings at present in bred gilts. Vauxhall Stock Farms, Limited, Box 677, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR.** eight months old, \$25, papers included. 400 bus. Victory oats, fourth generation, 98 per cent germination, cleaned, 50 cents per bus. J. W. Miller, Avonlea, Sask. 8-2

### Duroc-Jerseys

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS.** bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-6

### Poland-Chinas

**FOR SALE—POLAND-CHINA SWINE, BRED** sows. August boars. Orders taken for young pigs. William George Mellor, Jun., Garden Head, Sask. 7-3

### Hampshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS,** year-old, due to farrow in April, \$40 delivered. Chas. Dezotell, Davidson, Sask. 7-2

### Tamworths

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**WANTED—GOOD BREEDING EWES.** STATE number and price. Box 570, Portage la Prairie, Man.

## POULTRY

### Various

**Send for 1924 Catalogue**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA** Pedigreed Poultry from birds with Government R.O.P. Records to 300 eggs and over.

**HATCHING EGGS DAY-OLD CHICKS**

**BREEDING STOCK** Sixty breeders with 8,000 birds under Government inspection. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R.I. Reds, S.C. Anconas. Write Prof. E. A. Lloyd, Secy R.O.P. Poultry Breeders' Ass'n of B.C. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

**PROVINCIAL GAOL, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA** Will sell 12 Barred Rock cockerels, from Alberta egg-laying contest pens, receiving second and third prizes last two years. Records over 200 eggs per hen for year: \$3.00 each. Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, May hatched, toms, weighing 18 to 24 pounds, \$5.00 each; hen, heavier, \$3.00; lights, \$2.50.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON,** laying strain, cockerels, \$2.50, pullets, \$1.50; unrelated trios, \$5.00; pure-bred Black Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; Toulouse ganders, \$5.00 Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 8-4

**STACEY'S POULTRY PLANT, MELITA, MAN.** Under Dominion government supervision. Record of performance. Breeders of brood-to-lay Barred Rocks. Eggs, \$2.00 up; chicks, 35 cents each up. Also White Leghorns. Write for lists. Stacey's Melita, Man. 7-2

**SELLING OUT—PURE IMPORTED STOCK** hens, pullets, cockerels, Black Langshans, \$2.00; R.C. White Leghorns, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joseph Lynch, Government, Sask.

**PURE-BRED WHITE CHINE**

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** May hatched, Tom, weighing 20-24 pounds, \$6.00; pullets, 12-16, \$4.00. R. L. Halbert, Fillmore, Sask. 8-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, from large healthy stock (May strain Dalmeny). Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Robert Roadhouse, Sceptre, Sask. 8-5

**PURE-BRED LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS.** \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. D. Fellberg, Nokomis, Sask. 8-3

**PURE TOULOUSE GESE AND GANDERS.** two years old, \$1.50. W. J. Cornock, Greenway, Man. 8-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS.** \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. A. Beaton, Watson, Sask. 8-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, \$4.00.** hen, \$3.00; from 40-pound tom (McFee strain, Carman). Mrs. M. Clark, Granville, Man. 8-5

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS.** 18 pounds each, \$4.00. McKenzie Bros., Hearne, Sask. 8-4

**TOULOUSE GANDER, \$5.00; MAMMOTH** Bronze toms, \$4.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 8-4

**SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE.** \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00. Harold St. John, Regent, Man. 7-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, fine, large birds, \$5.00. George Haw, Fliske, Sask. 7-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** toms, weight 20 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 14 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. George Gibson, Carman, Man. 7-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Splendid birds. Reuben Towns, Holmfeld, Man. 7-2

**LARGE FRAME, HEALTHY BRONZE TOMS.** 18 to 25 pounds, \$5.00; pullets, 13 to 16 pounds, \$3.50. J. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 7-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS,** gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Nick Krucko, Plapot, Sask. 7-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 24 POUNDS.** \$6.00, from 40-pound prize-winning tom. Hens all sold. Mrs. H. Elliott, Kinsley, Sask. 8-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIAL UNIVERSITY** strain, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. Chas Philips, Forgan, Sask. 8-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.** toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Geo. B. Curwane, Tompkins, Sask. 8-4

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 24** pounds, \$10. hens, 16, \$6.00; large boned. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 4-10

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEALTHY FREE-** range birds, up to 20 pounds, \$5.00. J. B. Wright, Plumass, Man. 6-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** toms, weighing 20 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. D. E. Alfrey, Cartair, Alta. 6-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms and hens, \$5.00 each. Walter Dales, Spurline, Man. 6-4

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00; GAN-**ders, \$4.00. Mrs. Phillip Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 7-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, WEIGH-**ing 18-20 pounds, \$4.00; 20-24, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 7-4

**LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.50; GANDERS,** \$4.00. J. F. Carseadden, Manitou, Man. 7-4

**PURE BRONZE TOMS (18-22 POUNDS), \$3.50** to clear. Mrs. Vigor, Treherne, Man. 7-3

**PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.25; DUCKS, \$1.00.** JOHN Wookey, Guernsey, Sask. 6-3

**PURE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; TWO-YEAR-**olds, \$6.00. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 6-5

**BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLERS, \$4.00; HENS,** \$3.00. John Finlay Simpson, Sask. 6-3

**LARGE TOLOUS: SE- MALE, FEMALE,** \$4.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 4-4

**WHITE CHINA GAND, RS, \$5.00; GESE, \$4.00.** Mrs. Ora Edwards, Cheam, Alta. 4-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$4.00.** Charles Alcorn, Griffin, Sask.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00.** S. K. Stovel, Riverhurst, Sask. 8-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, FINE, HEALTHY** birds, \$5.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holifield, Sask. 8-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$3.00** each. Wm. D. McLeod, Ruthilda, Sask. 8-3

### Wyandottes

**PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** from splendid laying strain, Martin's and imported winners, well developed birds, weighing from seven to nine pounds, \$1.00 each. Mrs. R. H. Nicholson, Kylemore, Sask.

**LARGE, VIGOROUS REGAL-DORCAS WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels. Parents raised from Martin's special 200 to 262-egg record pens. Fine winter-laying strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holifield, Sask. 6-3

**MY WHITE WYANDOTTES WON SASK. EGG-**laying contest, also highest hen, 232 eggs. Rooster, bred the same way, \$5.00; two, \$9.50. F. Finch, Langton, Sask. 4-5

**SELLING—SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** from prize University stock, no relation to previous years, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 7-2

**GOLDEN - LACED WYANDOTTES, PRIZE-**winning strain. Will sacrifice cheap owing to removal. Cocks, \$1.00; cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00. E. Ellershaw, Venn, Sask.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, from first prize laying stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. McLean, Box 65, Cardale, Man. 8-3

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** from hens with 284 egg record. Fine large birds, \$3.50 each. E. Scarlett, Eaton, Sask. 8-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FINCHES'** laying strain. Won Provincial laying contest. Husky, farm-bred. Elliott, Langton, Sask.

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** breed-to-lay, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. R. Salkeld, Galt, Sask. 8-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, from good layers, \$1.50. Mrs. Nellie Berg, Margo, Sask. 8-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** Martin strain, \$1.75. Joe Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 8-5

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** from Martin's Regal-Doras, 280-egg laying strain. Price \$2.00. C. L. Cuthill, Glenstie, Sask. 8-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, good laying strains, cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50; C. S. Innes, Ponoka, Alta. 8-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.50. M. Kitto, Veserville, Alta. 8-1

**SELLING—BARRON STRAIN, WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, \$2.00. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 8-5

**R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** Martin strain, \$2.00. Jas. E. MacIntyre, Tate, Sask. 8-2

**ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, pure-bred, laying strain, \$2.00 each. Arthur Badisone, Minnedosa, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.50. Andrew Fangstrom, Bromhead, Sask. 7-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, large birds, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 7-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thos. Munroe, sen. Mawer, Sask. 7-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, government inspected, \$2.50. Mrs. C. Ingram, Tofield, Alta. 7-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00; five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-6

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, Martin strain, \$2.50. Walter Daw, Govan, Sask. 5-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SPLENDID** birds, April hatched, \$2.50; May, \$2.00. Brook Dilke, Sask. 6-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, government inspected flock, \$2.50. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 6-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, choice birds, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Henry Moore, Delta, Alta. 6-3

**SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$2.00 Ralph Kramer, Middle, Sask. 5-2

**SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$2.00 Alex Barron, Carberry, Man. 8-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orde Bros., Colonsay, Sask. 8-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, AI BIRDS, \$2.00 AND** \$3.00. Wm. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 8-5

### Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels and one-year-old cock birds, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Good size, type and color. Farm raised. Eleven years best breeding. Have won many prizes and sweepstakes. I can please you. J. P. Steiner, Lyleton, Man. 7-3

**SOME SPLENDID DARK PURE-BRED RHODE** Island Red cockerels, \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Single Comb, Mammoth Bronze tom turkeys, healthy, fine plumage, \$5.00 each. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, sire by exhibition prize winners. Select cockerels, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00. Exhibition cockerels, price on request. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 7-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, sired by exhibition prize winners, dark vigorous birds, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; also two exhibition prize-winning cocks, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Fred Johnson, Box 33, Craik, Sask. 4-7

**IMPROVED LAYING STRAIN RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels (Rose Comb) from Government approved flock, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Glenallen, Alta.

**SINGLE COMB REDS, LARGE AND REAL** quality, finest laying strains. Cockerels, cocks, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. J. E. Dalen, Box 50, Marchwell, Sask.

**FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED ROOSTERS,** both combs, two dollars each. W. J. Davis, Bagot, Man.

**RHODE ISLAND WHITES—PENS 12 PULETS,** one cockerels, \$1.50. Guaranteed stock. M. A. Moser, Middle, Saskatchewan, Canada.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. T. H. Greenwood, Bredenbury, Sask. 8-2

**PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS,** Single or Rose Comb, \$2.00. N. H. Coulter, Imperi, Sask.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, University heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 8-2

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS,** from breed-to-lay stock, \$2.50 each. D. Young, Success, Sask. 8-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, laying strain \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Donald Goodbrand, Youngstown, Alta. 8-2

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, GOOD LAY-**ING strain, very dark birds, \$2.50 each. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 8-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, from good laying strain, dark color, \$2.50. Mrs. Ben Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 8-3

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS, WON FIRST** young pen at 1923 Royal, Toronto. Stock and eggs. Transcona, Man. 8-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each. H. Richardson, Antler, Sask.

### Leghorns

**FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jas. T. Rokus, Strathmore, Alta. 8-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**erels, Barron's strain, vigorous, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Nora Sharpey, Stanley, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00 each. T. W. McLean, Strathclair, Man. 7-3

**BLACK LEGHORN COCKEREL, \$2.00. RALPH** Kramer, Middle, Sask. 5-2

**300 EGG-STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**erels, half price. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 7-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$2.00; three, \$5.00. Jas. Currie, Viking, Alta. 8-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**erels, \$2.00; year-old hens, \$1.25. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 7-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE BIRDS,** University's heaviest laying strains, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 7-4

**SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, laying strain, \$2.00. Harvey Hanson, Namuk, Alta. 7-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 TO \$5.00;** 15 years breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Massawippi Ranch, Box 24, Bruce, Alta. 7-6

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-**erels, \$2.00 each; two, \$3.00. Jas. A. McDonald, Shoul Lake, Man. 7-2

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-**erels, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, pullets, \$1.25; quantity cheaper. Mrs. John McGinnis, Tofield, Alta. 7-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50 each; two, \$4.50. Jay Ennis, Tisdale, Sask. 7-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 8-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HATCHED AT** experimental farm, from trap-nested, pedigree stock, \$3.00. Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 8-2

**DEAD HOPES**

A thousand hopes I used to have have long been laid away, and in my thoughts I'm standing by their quiet bier today. Like every kid when I was young I used to long for coins so I could roam to Crete or Spain, to Dawson or Des Moines. I used to hope to have a house with twenty-seven doors, with rooms for all my aunts and friends, a house with marble floors. I used to hope to own a farm some twenty miles across, with men to do the heavy work and I the mighty boss. One time I said to Uncle Ben, "Are you contented now, with such a tiny little farm, some chickens, and a cow?" And Uncle Ben said, "Yes, I am, I'm happy as can be; improving something every year, and that's the life for me. 'It's not the having things,' he said, 'that gives a fellow joy, but growing, building, day by day, that does the trick, my boy!' Well, cheer is mine! I'm here today a very average man, with average stock, and average farm, with average wealth and plan. I'm moving up, I build, I gain, and day by day I grow, and that is life, as Uncle Ben explained it years ago. And Ben was right; those silly hopes if they had all come true could not have added to my life a brighter tint or hue. I've laid away those kiddish dreams of mammoth wealth and land. I

## SEEDS

## Get Your Seed Tested

While the Seed Act passed at the last session at Ottawa may appear to work a hardship on farmers selling seed it will prove a benefit, and that benefit can be had at once if you take immediate action.

The act provides that before selling seed you must have a government test on it. Send a pound sample of grain or a two-ounce sample of grass seed to the Dominion Seed Branch, either at 803 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, or Immigration Building, Calgary. A purity test will cost 50c. Samples which warrant it are put through a germination test, which costs an additional 50c. Under ordinary circumstances it will take a week or ten days to get your certificate through.

With this test you can advertise that your seed is up to government standard. You really sell it then with a government guarantee behind it. This will eliminate unscrupulous advertisers, will encourage much freer buying, and should increase your sales.

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Marquis wheat, \$2.00 bushel. Car Banner oats, Irish Cobble and Early Ohio, \$1.00. Twin City tractor, 12-24, cheap. Weller, Vera, Sask. 8-3

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February 20, 1924

during the year amounted to \$119,804,657, the policies actually issued and paid for being \$35,975 for a total of \$107,291,255. The business in force now amounts to \$703,765,243, an increase of \$72,360,373 over last year. The amount paid by the company in death claims, maturing endowments, profits, etc., during the year, was \$22,145,979, making a total paid since the organization of the company of \$151,916,489. Profits paid or allotted to policy-holders amounted to \$4,417,068. After setting aside \$3,500,000 for unforeseen contingencies, the net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock was advanced by \$3,603,447 to \$17,872,868.

## Farm Products Exposition

Continued from Page 16

by A. C. McCullough, Dominion poultry promoter for Manitoba; Culling Flocks for Heavy Layers, by Prof. Herner, of Manitoba Agricultural College; Silage and Silos, by Prof. T. J. Harrison; Grasses and Clovers, by J. A. McGregor; and Suggested Methods of Farming, by Major H. G. L. Strange, of Fenn, Alberta, winner of the grand championship in wheat.

An interesting exhibit was arranged by the Manitoba Agricultural College, demonstrating the advantage of breeding hens for laying purposes. Two pens, one containing mongrels and another pure-bred were shown, the laying hen in the pure-bred pen had laid 253 eggs in a year, while the lowest in the mongrels had only laid four. The ten mongrels had produced 517 eggs while the ten pure-bred had produced 2,230 eggs.

A field husbandry exhibit had also been arranged by the M.A.C. showing what has been done in improving alfalfa, corn and clover. The exhibit included, grasses, brome, fescue, red clover, rye, timothy. The Manitoba Crop Improvement Association, which has been organized just recently had an exhibit of seeds of grains and grasses to illustrate the value of growing northern grown seed. The exhibit also illustrated the rust-resisting qualities of the various wheats, varieties of Manitoba grown corn and grasses, which are suitable to the West. The University of Alberta had a somewhat similar exhibit, while the Saskatchewan exhibit was composed mainly of corn. The purpose of these exhibits, which were labelled with growers' name and address, was to bring the seed-buyers more closely in touch with the best seed growers.

The grain and grass exhibit was one of the outstanding features. The judges of the seeds considered that it was a magnificent display of what is produced in Western Canada. There were 25 exhibits of peas, 72 of corn, 280 of wheat, 260 of oats, 180 of barley, 50 of flax and 40 of rye. There were 125 exhibits of grass and clover.

Another exhibit which aroused interest comment was the samples of silage shown. There were approximately 60 samples shown, the largest and possibly the first large exhibit of silage in Western Canada. The prize-winning silage was from a trench silo built by James Houston, of Carman, Manitoba, which cost him only approximately \$20.

The dressed poultry exhibit was remarkable for the large numbers of well dressed poultry, turkeys, chicken, geese, ducks. Manitoba Poultry Marketing Association had an interesting exhibit showing the advantage of marketing only good grade products. There were 97 samples of eggs shown, 17 of these were whites, and 80 were of the brown class.

Other interesting exhibits were: one showing production of honey, by the Extension Service of the Manitoba Agricultural College; another was the booth of the Dominion Forestry Branch, showing how Canadians can help protect our forests. The Dominion Seed Branch booth showed how grain is tested and the methods of judging the moisture content of tough samples of grain, also the methods of setting the dockage of grain. The Dominion Seed of testing grain to show vitality of

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 15, 1924.  
WHEAT—Prices seem to have had a declining tendency recently after a bulge to \$1.05 for May wheat earlier in the week. Trade has been generally dull, and prices here follow Chicago. In fact it would appear that the majority of the buying and selling has been for American interests who sold out considerable May delivery wheat yesterday. Country trade here has been very dull and offerings of cash wheat from that source very light indeed. Hedging pressure is at a minimum and little wheat is being delivered at country elevators at this time. Outside influences generally seem to be influencing this market at the moment, Argentine crop prices and offerings to Britain playing a prominent part.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have declined steadily during the week with oats showing a loss of 2 cents, and barley 1½ cents from a week ago. The demand is very poor, but new business should develop around present levels. Oats, especially, look reasonable, and with any improvement in demand should do considerably better.

RYE—No demand from any source and with fairly large stocks in terminals and in the East, there is no immediate prospect of much improvement in value.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	February 11 to 16 inclusive.	Week	Year	Ago	Ago			
	11	12	13	14	15	16	Ago	Ago
Wheat—								
May	104	103	103	103	102	103	104	116
July	105	105	105	104	103	104	106	115
Oct	102	102	102	102	100	102	..	..
Oats—								
May	43	43	43	42	42	44	49	
July	44	44	43	43	43	44	49	
Barley—								
May	65	65	64	63	64	66	59	
July	63	63	63	62	61	62	64	59
Flax—								
May	236	237	235	234	232	236	240	
July	235	235	234	233	231	235	234	
Rye—								
May	71	71	71	70	69	70	72	85
July	73	73	72	72	70	71	73	85

### LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed February 15 as follows: March, 9s 4½d; May, 8s 1½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at 84.41½; Thursday, 84.41½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.24½; May, \$1.18.

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.10 to \$1.19; No. 1 northern, \$1.15 to \$1.19; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 2 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.16; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.10 to \$1.13; No. 3 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.12. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15 to \$1.21; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.20. Minneapolis and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.15. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.04 to \$1.12½; No. 1 durum, \$1.02½ to \$1.09½; No. 2 amber, \$1.02½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 durum, \$1.01½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 amber, 99½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 durum, 97½ to \$1.05½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73¢ to 73½; No. 3 yellow, 72¢ to 72½; No. 2 mixed, 72¢ to 72½; No. 3 mixed, 71¢ to 71½. Oats—No. 2 white, 44½ to 45¢; No. 3 white, 44½; No. 4 white, 42½ to 43½. Barley—Choice to fancy, 62¢ to 65¢; medium to good, 59¢ to 61¢; lower grades, 53¢ to 56¢. Rye—No. 2, 65½; Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.57½ to \$2.62½.

### CANADIAN GROWN SEED, 1923 CROP, TAGGED AND SEALED

Dominion Seed Branch	
Marquis wheat	Registered
Marquis wheat, 1st gen.	Registered \$1.25
Marquis wheat, 2nd gen.	Registered 1.15
Marquis wheat, 3rd gen.	Extra No. 1 1.00
Banner oats, 1st gen.	Registered 1.10
Banner oats, 2nd gen.	Registered .85
Banner oats, 3rd gen.	Registered .65
Alfalfa	No. 1 15.00
Alfalfa, Eastern grown	No. 1 15.00
Alfalfa	No. 2 12.00

### SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,200; calves, 1,300; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 3,500; cars, 240.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$11.50; bulk of sales, \$7.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers, \$3.25 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$6.00; cannery and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bulls, \$3.25 to \$5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$4.25; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.50; stock-feeding steers, \$2.50 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.90; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$6.90.

Sheep—Lambs, \$9.00 to \$14; ewes, \$2.00 to \$8.75; wethers, \$6.00 to \$10; yearlings, \$9.50 to \$12.50; bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

### CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN

An encouraging cablegram, dated January 3, to the Dominion Live Stock Branch, states that 250 Canadian cattle sold at Glasgow from 10½ to 11½ a pound, live weight, while 650 head of Irish cattle sold at from 9½ to 10½, the extreme top price being 10½, or just one cent a pound below the lowest price paid for the Canadian shipment. The demand and price for good cattle in the principal home markets in the same week showed an improvement.

### WHEAT PRICES

January 11 to 16 inclusive						
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Feb. 11	100	97	93	89	83	77
12	99	96	93	88	83	77
13	99	96	92	88	82	77
14	99	96	92	88	82	77
15	98	95	91	86	80	75
16	99	96	92	88	82	76
Week Ago	100	97	93	89	82	77
Year Ago	112	110	103	103	96	89

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur February 11 to February 16, inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		S					
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Feb. 11	73	40	38	38	36	34	64	58	55	54	232	227	206	67
12	72	40	38	38	36	34	64	58	55	54	232	228	207	68
13	72	39	37	37	36	34	64	58	55	54	231	226	205	65
14	72	39	37	37	36	34	63	58	55	54	229	225	204	67
15	70	39	36	37	35	33	62	57	54	53	228	223	202	66
16	71	39	37	37	35	33	63	57	54	53	228	223	202	66
Week Ago	73	41	38	39	37	33	65	59	56	55	232	227	206	68
Year Ago	80	49	44	44	43	42	55	51	46	46	236	233	212	82

## Manitoba's Finances

Continued from Page 4

other sources, of approximately \$623,000. The increase estimated over the actual revenue of the last fiscal year was therefore \$833,063.

The estimated expenditure for the coming fiscal year was \$10,844,640, an increase over the actual expenditure of the last fiscal year of \$172,328. This left an estimated deficit of \$240,334, to which had to be added the supplementary estimates the amount of which was not yet known.

### The Income Tax

Referring to the agitation against the income tax, Mr. Black stated that "the urgent need of funds to protect our just responsibilities have led to the imposition of the income tax. It is not specially onerous in its application to any portion of the community. It has been designed to raise enough revenue without causing undue hardship on the one hand or bringing too much to the government on the other." The income tax, he continued, was necessary in order to reach those classes of citizens, which, through not possessing real estate, paid little or nothing into the provincial treasury. He pointed out that of the total tax bill of the municipalities in the province only 7.3 per cent. was for the benefit of the provincial treasury, and out of that grants were paid to schools, hospitals, etc. Over \$4,000,000 of provincial taxation was distributed for the good of the community in the form of aid to education hospitals, mothers' allowances, etc. The people of Manitoba, he stated, paid to the Dominion government from two sources alone, namely, the income tax and the sales tax, \$9,000,000, and the tax bill of the municipalities amounted to \$17,758,800, against a direct contribution to the province of \$1,401,460. Dominion taxation, he said, was making serious inroads

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